The McKean Co. Miner.
H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.
PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.
Office—Miner Block, Church Street.
TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.
Rates of Advertising:
[illegible]
Legal, Official and Transient advertising, ... section, fifty cents.
Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.
Professional Cards, per year, $6.

McKean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, AND C. H. ALLEN, Publishers. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XV. SMETHPORT. M'KEAN CO., PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1878. NO. 14.

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Exciting Incidents of a Balloon Voyage.

In 1874 Blondeau, the aeronaut, was fortunate enough to be successful in saving the life of a man who had been caught in the ropes as the balloon left the ground. This was at Orab, in Algeria. Blondeau had got his Montgolfiere, with the trapeze underneath, all in readiness; more than twenty men were at the ropes that held the swaying monster down; the order was given to let go, and the balloon dashed up; but an unfortunate man was caught by one leg and carried up by the loose cordage above the trapeze. The crowd remained silent and horror-struck in that moment of horrible suspense, the usual stereotyped occurrence—the fainting of ladies—took place, however, Blondeau did not faint, but courageously slid down to the trapeze, shouting to the man to hold on. The crowd heard no more, and soon they could distinguish nothing. The balloon sped on till from a height of nearly 4,000 feet it commenced to descend, then Blondeau was seen standing on the trapeze, with the man still suspended by one foot, the other swinging about and the middle of his body resting on the head of the aeronaut. At first, Blondeau was on the point of climbing up to get out of the way of the man, whose fall appeared inevitable and which would have endangered him; but the poor man exclaimed, piteously "My wife! my children!" and Blondeau stopped, and, forgetting all personal danger, stood right up in the trapeze and slowly placed his head under the man's back, saying firmly: "Now, look at the balloon or close your eyes; if you try to disengage your foot, we are lost; remain still and you will be safe." And they came down to the ground in safety.

The Children.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me
To bid me good night and be kissed.
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
Oh, the smiles, that are halos of Heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face!

And when they are gone, I sit dreaming
Of my childhood, too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember,
When it wakes to the pulse of the past.
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin;
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountains of feeling will flow,
As I think of the paths steep and stony,
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempest of fate blowing wild!
Oh, there is nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child!

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod,
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God.
My heart is a dungeon of darkness
Where I shut them from breaking a rule,
My frown is sufficient correction,
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshhold no more;
Ah! how I shall sigh for the dear ones
That meet me each morn at the door.
I shall miss the good nights and the kisses,
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at noon and at eve,
Their song in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And Death says, "The school is dismissed,"
May the little ones gather around me
To bid me good night "and be kissed."

A HERO.

"John Dutton! What a commonplace name. I'm sure he can't be a bit good-looking," and Marion Hampton looked up inspiringly at her uncle as she spoke.

"Well, bless my soul, Marion; of what a romantic turn of mind you are to be sure!" cried old Uncle James, with a humorous twinkle in his eye. "I think John is a good strong name; in fact one of the best names that can be found; and as for John Dutton's looks, well, he is a quiet, unpretending young man——"

"Oh, I know I shall not like him. You have already as good as told me that he is but one remove from a saint. I do detest your quiet, saintly men; there!"

"My dear, don't be angry over it," said Uncle James, quietly. If you do not like John Dutton there will be no harm done. I know his name is not so fanciful as Spence Arnott's, neither has he so large a share of his santanic majesty in his composition as that young gentleman; but what's the use of talking? You have a woman's idea, Marion. A man to make any headway with your sex must have a sprinkling of satan running pretty thickly through his composition."

"Uncle, I think it is a shame for you to speak dispairingly of Spence Arnott," cried Marion, with an indignant toss of her head.

"Don't flare up so, child; I didn't mean to speak ill of Spence. He is a careless, fun-loving young man; that's all that can be said against him; but, my dear, I will say that he isn't to be compared to John Dutton, as you may learn some day."

"I shall never think any man better than Spence Arnott. Everybody has their likes and dislikes, uncle. I like Spence——"

"And you have made up your mind to dislike John Dutton?" interrupted uncle James.

Marion made no reply. Spoiled child that she was, she was ashamed to acknowledge that her uncle hit the truth. She had determined to dislike John Dutton.

"Who was that talking to you at the gate, Marion? Looked like a preacher."

"Hush, Spence, he may hear you. That is John Dutton."

"O, the young gentleman I've heard your uncle speak so often about. He interests me more than I thought he would, but I—" detest him for all that, Marion was going to say, but Spence interrupted her with: "I should say he did interest you! You seem to be on very friendly terms for such a short acquaintance," said Spence, a slight frown showing itself on his fair, handsome face.

Marion's heart bounded with delight. Here was a chance to torment Spence as he had tormented her all the week, and she said:

"Not on any more friendly terms than what you've been with Clara Mawbray, for the past week or two."

Spence looked down at the pretty, piquant face. He often confessed to himself that he did not like to tease Marion! As Uncle James said, he was careless, fun-loving: he said and did a great many things he was sorry for; but in regard to this last accusation of Marion's, he was innocent. If he had shown any unusual attention to Clara Mawbray, it was unintentional on his part. Whether it was that he was innocent of Marion's charge, or that her appearance of undue friendliness to this favorite of Uncle James' annoyed Spence, we cannot say. But he was annoyed more than he would care to confess, for under his careless exterior lay a vast depth of love for Marion.

"You have no grounds for making that assertion, Marion," said Spence with more indignation in his voice than he had ever used to Marion.

Marion tossed her head, thought she had good ground for her assertions, and stood upon them so firmly, that Spence left her in a fit of pique.

Marion watched his tall, manly form disappear down the road. What a kingly fellow Spence was! Never before did she take notice of the width of his shoulders, or the manner in which he carried his head, so thickly covered with tawny, curling locks. How foolish she was to quarrel with Spence; and Marion's heart rose in her throat, and her eyes filled with tears. Was ever a hero in a novel handsomer than he—and to quarrel with him for that plain, matter-of-fact John Dutton.

Perhaps it was John Dutton's tall, lank, misshapen form appearing upon the lawn, that revealed Spence's fine proportions so vividly to Marion. Surely one could never make a hero out of him! And to think that she had quarreled with Spence on his account. She would never speak to the horrid man again; and it was not enough for Marion to think this, but she sought Uncle James, and told it to him with a stamp of her foot and a toss of her head, and Uncle James said:

"My dear you are altogether too romantic,"—which was the truth for the old gentleman.

Marion tried her best to dislike John Dutton, but she was interested in him in spite of herself. There was something in the man's nature that she could not fathom; perhaps it was this that interested her so much. He looked at her so gravely; indeed, he even went so far as to shake his head at her wilful conduct, and with that shake of his head, John Dutton put his foot in it. Marion had her own way all her life, and she would let John Dutton see she would not be dictated to by him. He was throwing a spell over her that was every day becoming harder to resist. Indeed, she was miserable ever since he came to her home—miserable for Spence Arnott, whom she loved! did not like John Dutton, and was growing colder towards him every day.

"I will not have him regard me as the chief of sinners. I will not allow him to come between me and Spence!" cried Marion. "I will be as wicked as I possibly can before him;" and, unthinkingly, Marion threw her little pet dog, which she had been fondling, from her lap as she rose from the seat on the porch.

The dog struck the stone floor in a manner that made him howl piteously for a minute, and in that moment John Dutton appeared and shook his head gravely at Marion. He spoke not a word, but Marion understood him, and said:

"It's only a dog, and any way it's mine, and I shall do what I please with him."

"Only a dog, Miss Marion!

"He prayeth well who loveth well,
And things, both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
Hath made and loves us all."

Marion's eyes filled with tears. Something in the depth of his brown eyes, something in his gentle voice touched her heart with remorse. He cast an influence over her that she could not easily resist. Just at that moment she felt like telling him that she did not mean to do that cowardly act, but just as she was about to speak Spence Arnott, who had been in the house unknown to her, stepped out upon the porch. The tears were still in Marion's eyes, and, as a matter of course, she looked confused.

"Ah, I beg pardon for intruding," said Spence, about to step back.

"You are not intruding, Mr. Arnott; I believe you have a right here!" said John Dutton, quietly, and turning away he entered the house.

"Marion, what does this mean?" cried Spence, an angry flush spreading to the roots of his hair, as he perceived Marion's agitation.

"O Spence!" cried the impetuous girl unable to control the tears which were fast rolling down her cheeks; "don't be angry, he is so good!"

"So good! I hate him, there!" and Spence Arnott strode angrily away.

Marion stood looking after Spence. She was the picture of grief and despair, and John Dutton's heart was filled with sorrow as he watched her from within the window. He came to this house to meet his fate—a fate of which he now little dreamed. He had learned to love the handsome, wilful girl standing out there on the porch, but that look on her face now, as she gazed after Spence Arnott, told him, beyond doubt, where her heart was. He had nothing to hope for.

That night John Dutton was awakened from his sleep by some great confusion in the house. Through his window he saw that the sky was in a blaze. There was a big fire somewhere in the neighborhood, and in an instant he was up and dressed. He went down stairs, and the first one he met was Marion, in bonnet and cloak, crying and wringing her hands.

"Oh, Mr. Dutton, will you take me there? The Arnott mansion is in flames—caught fire while the inmates were all sleeping. I must find out whether every one has escaped."

John Dutton drew the little hand within his arm, and hurried out into the night air. His heart beat painfully with the little hand upon his arm, but he spoke not a word until they reached the burning building.

"Have all the inmates escaped from the building?" he asked a bystander.

"No; they are offering a large reward to any one who will venture in and save young Spence Arnott; but it is as much as a man's life is worth——"

"Spence in the building yet?" shrieked Marion. "Oh, God, mercy! We parted in anger to-day. Oh, Mr. Dutton, I shall die, if I cannot speak to Spence once more!"

One moment John Dutton looked down on the white, appealing face. He caught her hands with a vice-like grip.

"Marion, I will save him, or perish in the attempt? The reward I ask is that you will think of me sometimes."

He tore himself away from Marion, and entered the building, enveloped in flames.

"I heard you tell Marion to-day how you hated me, but I forgive you, and have come to save you, because she loves you. Be kind to her always."

Spence Arnott was saved, but the voice that whispered the above in his ear was lost forever mid the burning flames.

"Marion, he lost his life saving mine, for your sake. My darling, let us ever cherish the name of John Dutton," said Spence Arnott, reverently, as he gathered Marion to his heart.

Plain John Dutton! Marion thought that name immortalized, and why not? "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend."

The Indian Prediction.

The following anecdote was related by Mr. Webster in reference to his connection with the celebrated Dartmouth College case, in which the New Hampshire Legislature attempted to interfere with the ancient charter of that institution; in which, it may not be forgotten, Mr. Webster triumphed, by the decision of the United States Supreme Court confirming the claim of the college. While engaged in the case, Mr. Webster told the president that as the original charter was granted, and the endowment made, by Lord Dartmouth expressly for the purpose of civilizing and instructing the Indians, a question might arise on this point; and, as no Indian had been attached to the school for a long period, it would be well for the president to go into Canada and bring some of the aborigines within the walls of the college, so that a jury could not find that the charter had been abrogated on that score. Accordingly the president went and found three choice specimens and brought them to the brink of the river; and after some delay he procured a boat and began to ferry them across—when the young Indians, not precisely understanding the object of so much kindness on the part of the president, and espying the walls of the college on the bank, had not only their wonder excited, but grew suspicious that, if once within those walls, it might be difficult to escape. Whereupon the young Indian at the bow of the boat cast a significant glance at his associates, gave the war-whoop, and, quick as thought, they all plunged into the middle of the river and swam for the shore. Said Mr. Webster, "The falling of the walls of Jericho on the sounding of the rams' horns could not have astonished Joshua more than this unlooked-for escapade of the Indians astonished the president. He hallooed, entreated and tried to explain all; but the Indians kept straight on their course to the shore, and made with all their speed for the woods—the last President Wheelock ever saw or heard of them." So Mr. Webster had to go on with the case without the Indians. This anecdote used to amuse him exceedingly; and Judge Story would join in with his happy, light-hearted laugh, which only those who knew him can appreciate.

Nature's Paddle-Boats.

There is a kind of jelly-fish which is called the "Globe-Beroe," I think, and which looks like a tiny ball of the clearest ice. All around it, much after the fashion of the lines of longitude on a geographical globe, are eight bands a little less transparent than the rest of the body. On each of these are thirty or forty small paddles, in shape like the floats upon the paddle-wheels of a steam-boat; and it is by means of these that the little creature pushes itself along in the water. The paddles are alive, and move either swiftly or slowly, one at a time or all together.

Not only can this natural paddle-boat send itself along, but it can also cast anchor. It puts forth very fine threads, which gradually lengthen, unfolding from their sides transparent tendrils like those of a vine. These catch hold of and twine around some fixed thing, and moor the craft; and when the Beroe is about to be roving again, they unwind themselves, and all slip quietly back into the ice-ball out of sight.

There are countless millions of Beroes in the Arctic regions, where the sea is in some parts colored by them for miles and miles. If there were not such immense fleets of these tiny paddle-boats there would be little chance for us to wonder at them, because they choose for their moorings just the places where whales love best to feed and play their rough games, and where, too, their own presence in the sea makes it into a kind of soup of which whales are very fond. —*St. Nicholas.*

A Wealthy Woman's Freak.

Speaking of Mrs. Hicks, whose recent marriage to the wealthy octogenarian, Thomas Lord, created such gossip in New York upper circles, the *Tribune* says: While in Rome, at the time of the carnival, she occupied apartments on the second floor of the Antonelli palace. Just before carnival week she had a number of linen bags made, and filled them with the small Roman coins called scudi. These bags she ranged at her side, and took her place at the open window, as the procession began to approach her house. As the fantastic figures filed by, she stood at the window, in full view of the thousands in the street, and threw the coins upon the heads of those below. This unexpected largess of money—in place of the usual fusilade of confectionery—made the impecunious crowd fairly frantic. A wild scramble was made for the places where the coin fell thick and fast; the street was blocked; the procession was thrown into confusion, and the more avaricious in the throng threated to climb up the front of the building and capture the source of the rain of money. The fair widow seemed to enjoy the excitement of the scene with great zest, and was only induced to relinquish the sport at the urgent request of the head of the police department, who feared that a riot would result.

A Spring That Flows Only in Drought.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* says: On the farm of Mr. Daniel Cook, which is in one corner of Kittery, Me., close up to the York and Elliott boundary lines, is an intermittent spring, which is not only a most eccentric natural curiosity but a very great convenience to its owner. Its existence was unknown to Mr. Cook (or any one else in the neighborhood) until one of the parched summers of five or six years ago, at which time all the springs, swamp-holes, etc., in the cattle pastures dried up, and the animals had to be driven quite a distance twice a day to get water. One evening, on turning the cattle out of the pasture in which they had been feeding during the day into the one in which the intermittent spring is situated, on their way to water, the thirsty creatures utterly disgusted the boy who had them in charge by describing the path and running to a distant part of the pasture, in spite of the boy's vigorous use of language and stones. Following them up, the boy was astonished to find them engaged in drinking heartily at a spring which was discharging a goodly amount of water, but which he had never heard of before. This lasted until the advent of wet weather in the autumn, when it disappeared, and did not again show itself until the following summer, which was also a dry one. Since then it has been watched by the farmer, not so much on account of its odd performances as because of its usefulness; and he has found that whenever a drought becomes so severe that all the other springs in the vicinity fail, this one commences business, and keeps it up until rain enough falls to start the other springs at work, when it immediately knocks off.

Recent American Earthquakes.

Professor C. G. Rockwood, Jr., contributes to the American *Journal of Science and Arts* a record of the earthquakes which have occurred on the American continents from May 10, 1876, to November 18, 1877. These aggregate about sixty-five distinct shocks, the distribution of which is approximately as follows: California, thirteen; Territories, nine; Canada and Eastern States, nine; Southern States, eight; Western States, seven; Middle States, four; Central America, three; South America, seven; West Indies, three, and Sandwich Islands, two.

The severest earthquakes reported are those which occurred on May 19 and November 4, 1877. The first was a series of severe shocks lasting four or five minutes and followed by a destructive tidal wave along the coast of Peru and Chili. On the Peruvian coast the wave was from twenty to sixty feet high, and caused immense destruction in the harbors. It is supposed to have originated near Iquique, and its average rate of progress was to Callao 228 miles per hour, to San Francisco 348 miles, to Honolulu 408 miles, and to Australia 378 miles.

The earthquake which occurred on November 4 was felt throughout a large part of Canada, New York, and New England. In some places it lasted for twenty seconds; reports from others fix its duration at four or five minutes. In the valley of the St. Lawrence river the vibration was sufficient to overturn crockery, crack ceilings, and in a few cases to throw down chimneys.

Ancient Greek Ballots.

A few days ago, writes an Athens correspondent, I was fortunate enough to have four in my hand—genuine ballots, corresponding exactly to the description given of them by the Scholiast to Æschinus, and having engraved on them the large clear letters, the Greek words signifying public ballots. They look for all the world like bronze whirligigs. They consist of a disk about two inches in diameter, with an axle in the middle, projecting about three-quarters of an inch on each side. Those which represent the negative vote have the axle perforated, so that a pretty thick knitting-needle might be passed through it; those which represent the positive vote have the axle solid. The ballot-box evidently had an opening shaped like a cross, and each voter had two votes given him, one bored and one unbored. These he no doubt covered with the folds of his robe, and when he came to drop them into the boxes, he took hold of them by placing his thumb on one end of the axle and his middle finger on the other, so that no one could tell when he dropped a positive and when a negative vote.

Japanese Breaches of Promise.

After a Japanese lover has proven false to his vows, the deserted maiden rises at about two o'clock in the morning, and dons a white robe and high sandals or clogs. Her coif is a metal tripod, in which are thrust three lighted candles; around her neck she hangs a mirror, which falls upon her bosom; in her left hand she carries a small straw figure, the effigy of her faithless lover and in her right she grasps a hammer and nails, with which she nails it to one of the sacred trees that surround the shrine. Then she prays for the death of the traitor, vowing that if her petition is heard, she will herself pull out the nails which offend the god by wounding the mystic tree. Every night she comes to the shrine, and each night she strikes in two more nails, believing that every nail will shorten her lover's life, for the god, to save his tree, will surely strike him dead. It is a curious illustration of the hold superstition yet has on the Japanese mind.

A gentleman coming into the room of the late Dr. Barton, told him that Mr. Vowel was dead. "What!" said he, "Vowel dead! let us be thankful it was neither u nor i."

Adulteration of Flour and Bread.

While it is certain that needless alarm is frequently excited by exaggerated statements regarding food adulteration, there can be no doubt that many of the articles of food met with on our tables often contain foreign ingredients, which are introduced either for or the purpose of lessening their cost or improving their taste and appearance.

Flour is subjected to adulteration with other and inferior meals, such as rice, beans, rye, potatoes and Indian corn, the addition of which cheapens the price and in some cases bestows a good color upon a damaged or inferior grade, or causes it to take up an abnormally large quantity of water. The addition of foreign meals to flour is practiced, however, almost exclusively in Europe, as most of the substances of this class used, have in this country a greater value than pure wheaten flour. A more probable illustration with us is the use of alum and mineral substances, the former is occasionally employed to impart a white color to flour; the latter, which include sulphate of lime, kaolin, chalk, and bone dust, being used to produce increased weight. It has quite recently come to light that a flour containing ten per centum of a mixture of chalk, plaster of Paris, and barytes has for some time formed a steady article of export from Holland into other European countries. The presence of such substances as these can be detected by placing the flour in a long tube nearly filled with chloroform, shaking the mixture and allowing it to stand, when the pure flour will rise to the top of the liquid, the heavy mineral adulterants sinking to the bottom.

Bread naturally contains the foreign ingredients added to the flour from which it is made; but in addition to these, other substances are sometimes used in its preparation. Alum is employed to prevent the action of the diastase upon the starch, and to prevent the bread from becoming sour and mouldy; and although this salt undoubtedly tends to accomplish these results and imparts a fine white appearance to the bread, its use is not justifiable. When taken into the stomach it is liable to occasion acidity and dyspepsia; furthermore, it prevents the solution of a large proportion of the glutten of the bread, thereby causing a decrease in its nutritious value. A far more reprehensible adulteration consists in the addition of *sulphate of copper*, which has the same effect on the color of the bread and on the diastase. Although this salt is but seldom employed, and then in very small amounts, its use is to be condemned in the strongest terms, as its acts as a virulent poison, and its effects are cumulative. A simple and delicate test for detecting the presence of copper is to mousten the suspected bread with a few drops of solution of ferrocyanide of potassium, which will cause a pinkish color to become apparent if the metal be present.—*New York Evening Post.*

To Tell the Age of Fowls.

If a hen's spur is hard and the scales on the legs rough she is old, whether you see her head or not, but her head will corroborate your observation. If the under bill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down and the comb thick and rough, leave her, no matter how fat and plump, for some one less particular. A young hen has only the rudiments of spurs; the scales on the legs are smooth, glossy and fresh-colored, whatever the color may be; the under bill soft and the comb thin and smooth.

An old hen turkey has rough scales on the legs, callousities on the soles of the feet and long, strong claws; a young one the reverse of all these marks. When the feathers are on, the old turkey cock has a long tuft or beard, a young one but a sprouting one; and when they are off, the smooth scales on the legs decide the point, besides the difference in size of the wattles of the neck and in the elastic spot upon the nose.

An old goose, when alive, is known by the rough legs, the strength of the wings, particularly at the pinions, the thickness and strength of the bill, and when plucked, by the legs, the tenderness of the skin under the wings, by the points and the bill and the coarseness of the skin.

Ducks are distinguished by the same means, but there is the difference that a duckling's bill is much longer in proportion to the breadth of its head than the old duck's.

A young pigeon is discovered by its pale color, smooth scales, tender, collapsed feet and the yellow, long down interspersed among the feathers. A pigeon that can fly has always red-colored legs and no down, and is then too old for use as a squab.

How Piute Indians Fish.

Rabbit-hunting and fishing constitute the business of life now to the Piute warriors in Nevada, since the buffalo have traveled north, and the antelope is fast following them; and in the capturing and killing of such small deer he is exceedingly expert. His fishing tackle consists of a bit of light rope, weighted with a stone at one end, and grasped by the hand of the fisherman at the other. To this line are attached at regular distances, half a dozen or more hooks, made of rabbit-bones, in the form of a narrow letter V; and to the angle of each V again is fastened a short line made of sinews, and baited with some such trifle as a snail or a fresh-water sucker. The fish, swallowing the bait and the line, swallows also the hook, which is so acted upon by the tension of the line as to expand its two prongs and fasten them firmly in the victim's throat; and then it struggles and whirls and darts about the line, attracting all its family and the neighbors to swallow the same snare, until the angler has counted a bite for every hook, and quietly draws in his main line, heavy with spoils.

Items of Interest.

What is slosh? It's snow matter.

There are 11,000 men on the London police force.

Miners have a superstition that whistling in mines is provocative of ill-luck.

The oldest house in New England is said to be in Guilford, Conn. It was built in 1639.

Coculus indicus, a virulent poison, is largely imported into this country, yet it is not known to be used in any manufacture except that of lager.

The best pumpkin-pies and healthiest girls are raised in the country. Any one can tell this is so the minute he tastes of one. The pies we mean.

"I say, Jim, if five and a half spots make a perch, how many will make a pickerel?" "You just tell me, first, if two hogsheads make a pipe, how many will make a meerschaum?"

A recent return shows that infant mortality in Holland exceeds that in England and Wales by fifty-five per cent. This is what keeps down the Dutch population. No cause is assigned.

A cautious Chicago lover wrote letters to his sweetheart in ink that would speedily fade out, so that when she desired to use them in a breach of promise suit they were only blank paper.

Of tobacco, Massachusetts averages a yield per acre of 1,640 pounds; New Hampshire, 1,500; Pennsylvania, 1,380; Connecticut, 1,220; Wisconsin, 890; Kentucky, 680; Maryland, 690; Virginia, 600 pounds.

The Irish riflemen have challenged the Americans to shoot not only for the centennial trophy this year, but also in an Irish-American match at Paris this year, on the same conditions as for the centennial match.

An editor was knocked down the other day by a highwayman, who demanded his valuables. The poor man took out his scissors to pass them over to the highwayman, but the latter thought them a revolver and immediately retreated.

There is a negro in Glasscock county, Ga., some fifty years old, whose face, hands, feet and most of whose body have turned completely white. When a boy a white spot appeared on his body, and since then he has been gradually turning from a negro to a white man.

He liveth long who liveth well,
All else is life but flung away;
He liveth longest who can tell
Of true things truly done each day.
Then fill each hour with what will last,
Buy up the moments as they go;
The life above, when this is past,
Is the ripe fruit of life below.

A COLORADO EPITAPH.

A clerical friend in Colorado sends us the following, copied from a grave-stone at Fairfax, in that State. After giving the name and age of the defunct, follows this verse:

Great God! what sorrows I must feel.
Caused by a pitchfork tine,
Which wounded my poor husband's heel,
And died in six weeks' time!
—*Harper's Magazine.*

Two vigilant government detectives at Chicago sallied out to raid upon the premises of an honest German suspected of illicit distilling. They met with success, such as it was. First they found an unstamped bottle of cordial on the sideboard, and discovered that it was horse physic; then they forced open the doors of a cellar vault and seized twenty whiskey barrels, which proved to be filled with sauerkraut.

A pet monkey in Atlanta was carefully trained to watch a baby, and rock the cradle when it cried. He was considered a very trustworthy and useful brute, but one day, being left alone with the infant, and finding himself unable to stop its crying, he jumped into the cradle, scratched the child's face, bit its ears and nose, tore off its clothes, and, when discovered, was stuffing the bits of cloth into its mouth. He is no longer employed as a nurse.

A cruel outrage was perpetated on two Chinese gardeners at Franktown, Cal., recently. Two desperadoes attacked them one evening at their cabin, bound their hands and feet, demanded that they should reveal where their money was secreted, and on refusal cut off the right ear of each and his cue. The Chinamen were then gagged, and the villains proceeded to search for the money, which they found, and made off with $1,200, which had been secreted in a mattress. The poor Chinamen had to pass the night in their gagged and mutilated condition, but were discovered and relieved in the morning. The thieves were masked and cannot be identified.

Pliny and Paladius Rutilius, in their writings, describe reaping machines to have been used by the Gauls. It has been thought by some that the Pharachs of Egypt were acquainted with the application of steam as a motor to machinery, and that they even had their steam carriages; but of this there is no sufficient proof. But that the reaping machine, in some form or other, was used as early as Christianity there can be little doubt. The identity of the machines described by the two writers is manifest. It appears that in the lapse of over fourteen hundred years only some slight modification of the original has been effected.

Flint Once was Sponge.

You never would think it, would you?—but I'm told that flint really is nothing more nor less than sponge turned to stone. Once the sponge grew at the bottom of the sea, as other sponges grow now; but that was ages and ages ago, and since then the sponge, turned to flint, has lain covered by rocks and earth of many kinds piled thick above it. Seen with a microscope, flint shows the make of sponge in its fibres; and sometimes you can see, bedded in it, the shells of the tiny creatures on which the sponge had fed. Now and then, inside a flint, will be found bits of the sponge not yet changed.—*St. Nicholas Magazine.*

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1878.

It is suggested by a cotemporary that a national convention of Presidential aspirants would be an edifying spectacle if a sufficiently large hall could be found to hold this mass of leaping ambition.

WHERE the appointing power is in the hands of the Democracy in the south, not a Republican is allowed to hold office. Democrats in power, in that section, act towards Republicans in the spirit of persecution.

THE Governor has to appoint a State Librarian this week to succeed Rev. O. A. Miller, of Allegheny. The office pays $1,800 a year, and the Librarian appoints an Assistant who gets $1,200. It is announced that Wm. B. Hart, late Cashier of the Treasury, has the inside track.

UP TO date three hundred and ninety-nine bills have been read in place, and the cry is, still they come. The throwing aside of the old calendar facilitated business, of course, but enough bills have been introduced this session, should they all be considered to keep the Legislature in session until the Fourth of July.

A COMPARISON of the amount of work done by the House, up to Jan. 23, 1877, and up to the same time in 1878, has been rendered. On January 23d, 1877, 185 bills had been read in place, 33 bills were reported, and 2 bills acted on second reading. On January 23d, 1878, 471 bills had been read in place, 178 bills were reported, and 18 bills acted on second reading.

INVESTIGATIONS are the prevailing fashion at Washington just now. The operations of the navy department, under the late administration, are to be looked into by the house committee on naval affairs. As the Democratic house has set out to investigate everything, this committee evidently intends to do their share of it. Whether they will have plain sailing or not cannot yet be predicted.

THE Washington *Post*, the new Democratic organ at the capital, assails Speaker Randall and declares that the Democracy in the house is without a leader or leadership, without unit or discipline.—The *Post* adds bitterly: "With plenty of good intentions in the centre, the party's talent is in the rear." It is always interesting to know where the brains of a party are, and we are glad the *Post* has settled it.

THE name of Hon. H. W. Williams is becoming frequently and favorably mentioned as a candidate for Governor next fall. No better or stronger choice could be made by the party. He is a gentleman against whose personal character or public action the most partisan opponent can find nothing to say, and would eminently grace and honor the Gubernatorial chair. Yet we presume it is by no means certain that he could be induced to enter the race.

HERE is what the Detroit *Press* says: "Mrs. Hayes went before the rebel audience at Atlanta, hanging upon the arm of a man who was noted for having murdered Union prisoners during the war.—Col. Jones, her escort, was the man who shoveled the earth from under the feet of Andrews, the hero martyr, who with seven fellow prisoners, was hanged at Atlanta in 1862." The *Press* should be ashamed of itself. In these days of conciliation a rebel hangman is a great better than a Union soldier.

PERSONS who are opposed to the resumption of specie payment should remember that it will not reduce the present volume of currency, but on the contrary, will increase it to the amount of gold in the country, estimated at $120,000,000. Greenbacks and National bank currency will then be at par with gold, and the gold gambling business squelched. The business interests are prepared for resumption now, and the final settlement of the question will witness the dawning of a new era of prosperity.

GOVERNOR Bishop, of Ohio, is illustrating Democratic methods of civil-service reform. He had not warmed the Governor's chair before orders were issued to clear the department of every incumbent not of the simon-pure order, from cellar to garret. Even the office-boy, the orphan of a soldier, had to pack up and leave. The Democracy, however, are loud in the praise of a Republican who advocates such civil service as to appoint Democrats to positions of trust and honor, and, particularly, profit.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

COL. ROBT. G. INGERSOLL appeared before the sub-committee on Ways and Means, and advocated the abolition of the tax now imposed on savings banks. He claimed that, even admitting that it is good policy to tax the deposits in the savings banks, which represent almost exclusively the earnings of poor people, the present law, on account of the various plans on which savings banks in different parts of the country are organized, makes the burden an unequal one. It is believed that the Committee will favor the abolition of the tax.

AFTER a bitter contest between the two rival aspirants, the present incumbent of the Williamsport postoffice has been reappointed. The utmost persuasion was applied to Congressman Mitchell, to induce him to recommend the appointment of a young man by the name of Stevens. It was an embarrassing question for him to decide, for many reasons not necessary to state, but we may be assured that in his action in the matter he was influenced only by the considerations of right and duty to his whole constituency, and with no view as to the political future of himself or any one else.

A BIG Republican politician at Harrisburg told a correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Telegraph* that ex-Speaker Grow is a genial man and knows how to get newspaper puffs, but he isn't in immediate danger of becoming Governor. Besides, it is the opinion of the politician in question—whoever he may be—if the candidate comes from Grow's section of the State, Judge H. W. Williams, of Tioga, will be the man. The big politician was big enough, however to see that Hoyt is the man who is harmonizing the elements, and hopes to turn in a lot of Republican members of the Legislature from Luzerne.—*Phila. Times.*

THE PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

From the Pittsburgh Telegraph.

Peace at last has been declared. Russia has, with the aid of Germany, prevented England from taking any active part in the defense of her former ally, or even meditating such an action until now, when it is too late. The Porte has been compelled to accede to terms imposed by Russia, which deprives the Sultan of more than two-thirds of his European territory, as well as upwards of a hundred thousand square miles of Asia Minor, and makes the little that is left of the Ottoman Empire but little more than a territorial dependency upon the Czar. The mere mention of such terms as these, a year ago, would have aroused an anti-Russian feeling in England so strong and imperative that war would have been inevitable. But long talk and neglect of action regarding "Eastern interests," the Treaty of Paris, the necessity of the preservation of the Musulman dynasty in Europe, and promises of protection and assistance long held out, but never fulfilled, have deadened the English mind to the gravity of passing events, as relating directly to her own safety, or those of her Eastern possessions. The action of Beaconsfield in ordering the protection of Galipoli and the passage of the British fleet to the Dardanells and Constantinople, were understood in Parliament to commit England to intervention in behalf of Turkey, and had the Porte not lost all confidence in Turkey's former protector, that action might have given the Porte courage to refuse Russia's harsh terms. This is the more probable, as the Turkish authorities have not done half that they might have done to alleviate the suffering of the fugitive Turks and christians, or allay the panic, in the hope that the desperate state of affairs, and the evident total loss of power of the Ottoman dynasty would superindnce active English intervention. The Porte has tried the same tactics before, but without success. It was Turkey's last card, and when Parliament met, and the Queen proclaimed peace and neutrality the order of the day, all hope was lost.—The acceptance of the preliminary terms of peace has caused the revocation of England's order to land troops on Turkish soil, where they now would be useless, and British intervention to-day seems as improbable as it was probable two days ago. The terms of peace are certainly humiliating enough to Turkey, and ought to satisfy even Russian greed for acquisition of territory, but the cheering assurance is given that the terms announced are not as hard as those which will be ultimately demanded, and it is even hinted that the Czar and the Sultan are to come to a private understanding with each other in regard to the Suez Canal. Russia is an adept in the art of making friends with her conquered foes, and as Turkey would now be only too willing to assist in degrading England's power, because of her perfidious desertion of her former protege, peace may mean a greater menace to English interests than would appear from the terms that have been communicted to the British Ministers. Thus has England allowed the last chance of assuming a really dignified, war-like appearance or assumption of dictatorial power to pass, and has placed herself in almost as abject a position before the Muscovite as the Sultan himself. He permits the virtual occupation by Russian authorities of so large a portion of Turkey, that if at any time Russia chooses to occupy Stamboul and assume complete control of the Dardanells, no influences of diplomacy or war can prevent her. The Balkins have been the rampart that has protected Constantinople for half a century. When that is gone, nothing can prevent the Czar from entering his Southern Capital when he thinks the times has come to do so.—Nothing shows Russian avarice more than her conduct toward Roumania. Had Roumania insisted on a course of armed neutrality, she could and would probably have been overpowered by Russia, but she would thus have delayed the Danubian campaign, and probably made impossible the continued successes which the Russians have enjoyed, with the assistance of Roumanian troops. Now she turns upon her weaker ally and demands the cession of Bessarabia, instead of granting to Prince Charles the Dobrudscha or another portion of Bulgaria as a reward for his friendship and invaluable services. The most inexplicable of the terms demanded is that Austria does not appear. Few doubt that Austria has expected for her silence a goodly share in the spoils; and it is a matter of no light importance that her claims are not referred to in these preliminaries. According to present information, too, several other points are left in so infinite a condition that Russia's demands may be almost indefinitely increased or diminished, as the temper of the European powers, to whom final negotiations, it is expected, will be referred, may dictate. Russia is after just all she can get, and if the peace party in England, under the influence of the proclamation of an armistice and peace preliminaries, shows itself again strong enough to prevent English interference, after the armistice the march on Constantinople may be continued, if indeed it has yet stopped. The history of wars in that section of country proves that armistices do not always lead to peace.

WHILE some of the most learned divines in the country are wrangling about the canons and candles, would it not be well for them to pause and consider whether genuine, Christ-exemplifying religion is not made to suffer? This everlasting bickering in ecclesiastical circles, about the tenets of a Church, begins to produce evil effects in all grades of society, where the naturally depraved are made worse by reason of the conflicts of men who ought to live in peace. The world is governed to much—dosed with too much of a doctrinal character in the name of religion, while sin goes unchallenged, and the message of peace on earth, good will to men, is submerged by the wave of passion, which the self-opinionated roll over the land.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says that the sentiment among Democratic members of Congress is overwhelmingly opposed to any idea of making Mr. Tilden the Presidential nominee in 1880, and that the Texan member represented this sentiment in what he said on the floor of the House the other day. There isn't the slightest doubt that this is a fact. The Democratic leaders have the idea that Tilden is indicisive and almost entirely without courage, and that is something no simon-pure or unterrified Democrat can excuse in a leader.

ANOTHER LINCOLN STORY.

The deacon of Dorchester County, Md., tells a story which he used to tell. In the early days of the Illinois Central Railway the line was not finished, and one day two cows belonging to a Methodist clergyman were killed.—Being sued for damages, the company resolved to make a test case of it. The president of the road directed Mr. Denton to take $500 in gold and go to Springfield and retain Abraham Lincoln, whom he well knew, for the company. Mr. Lincoln replied to his request, "I am sorry you didn't come yesterday, Nick, for I have been retained by the preacher and his friends." Denton explained fully the importance of the case to the company, and, then, pulling two buckskin bags filled with gold out of his pockets, he put them down on the table before the lawyer, with a startling chink, saying, "Mr. Lincoln, the president of the company authorises me to hand you this retainer of $500 to take our case." Mr. Lincoln jumped to his feet, flushed with anger, "Nick Denton," he said, "I have given my promise to that preacher and his friends, and the Illinois Central hasn't money enough to buy me away from his side. I don't know that I shall ever get a dollar from him—but I'll do my best to make your company pay for those cows." Denton said that he never felt so mean and small in his life as he did at that moment. And in 1860, though a Democrat, he used to say, during the Presidential campaign, that Lincoln was the noblest man in America.

JUSTICE FOR THE RICH.

READING, Pa., Jan. 22.—Jacob and J. Albert Huntsinger, the millionaire bankers of Pottsville, were to-day sentenced to two years' imprisonment, separate and solitary confinement, at labor in the Berks County Jail, having been found guilty of conspiracy to defraud Prothonotary Thomas G. Kerns, of Schuylkill County, one of the depositors of the Huntsingers' bank, out of $24,000. Judge Hageman also included in the sentence that the prisoners make full restitution of the stolen money, pay $500 fine, and the costs of the suit, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with. The prisoners were President and Cashier of the Miners' Bank, which suddenly collapsed some time ago, liabilities about $230,000, upon which there will not be 5 per cent. paid to creditors. After a desperate trial of seventeen weeks they were found guilty. A new trial was denied them, and they were taken to jail to-day, and placed in common cells, and fed prison food, along with the rest of the convicts. The elder Huntsinger is seventy years old, and the family possessions are said to amount to at least $1,000,000. The other prisoner is hisson, aged thirty-three, who has figured prominently in the best society of the coal regions. The suit upon which they were convicted is but one among a large number. The imprisonment of the wealthy bankers has created great excitement.

CANVASS OF SILVER MEN.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* telegraphs:

The Silver men have now canvassed the entire Senate thoroughly and figured up just fifty-two, or an exact two-thirds, who they profess to believe will vote for Bland's bill, with Allison's amendment. The fifty-two are as follows: Allison, Armstrong, Bailey, Beck, Butler, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Chaffee, Christiancy, Cockrell, Coke, Conover, Davis, of Illinois, Davis, of West Virginia, Dennis, Dorsey, Eustis, Ferry, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones, of Florida, Jones, of Nevada, Kellogg, Kirkwood, Mathews, Maxey, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Merriman, Mitchell, Morgan, Oglesby, Patterson, Plumb, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sharon, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Windom and Wither. It is certain, however, that this list is too large. Senator Butler, who was undecided when he came on, has at last got on the gold side. Patterson, who is also counted in this list, has not put in an appearance in the Senate yet, and the chances are he will not be present to vote on the Silver bill. Kellogg and Chaffee also are both shaky. Hence it is safe to say that forty-nine is the outside which the silver men can count; and to get this they must get their full vote. The silver men realize this state of affairs, though they dislike to admit it, and are therefore rather nervous through fear of a veto.

SMULL'S "HANDBOOK" for 1878, is as accurate as ever, and embraces several new features that add to the value of the book. It contains the finest map of the State ever issued, the vote by districts on Supreme Judge, State Treasurer and Auditor General, and brief biographies of Senators and Representatives. The biographies are concise, and intended simply to give the principal events in the lives of the Jogislators. From these sketches it appers that of the Senators, 21 are lawyers, 7 physicians, 6 merchants, 5 farmers, 3 journalists, 2 manufacturers, 2 contractors, 2 politicians, 1 teacher and 1 oil producer. The oldest Senator is H. G. Bussey, of York, born in 1817, and the youngest is J. C. Newmyer, of Allegheny, born in 1848. Of the Representatives, 52 are merchants, 41 are tradesmen and clerks, 87 are farmers, 24 are lawyers, 15 are physicians, 10 are manufacturers, 8 are teachers, 6 are oil producers, 3 are editors, 2 bankers, 2 railroad conductors, and 1 hotel-keeper. Henry Scarborough, of Berks, born 1806, is the oldest Representative, and Samuel J. Jones, of Luzerne, born 1850 is the youngest.

IT WILL be remembered that ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, a Republican, was denounced as a "carpet-bagger" while in office, and impeached for alleged irregularities, and indicted by the grand jury on several charges. All this occurred four or five years ago, and all attempts of the Governor to secure a trial were unavailing until last week, when the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." The trial lasted six days and the result "completely vindicates the official conduct of Governor Bullock." So says an associated press dispatch from Atlanta. The false charges, and violent attacks upon Bullock, by the reconciled rebel Democracy, accomplished its purpose, however, by forcibly putting out of office Republican administration, and for that purpose alone were they made. The same thing was done in Mississippi, North Carolina, Texas and Louisiana.—Let us be "reconciled."

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S new popular loan starts off well. Already $2,500,000 have been subscribed.

THE probability that the Bland bill will become a law, veto or no veto, grows stronger every day.

Miscellaneous.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turnets, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches, Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Curry combs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Fellow Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder, Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys, Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

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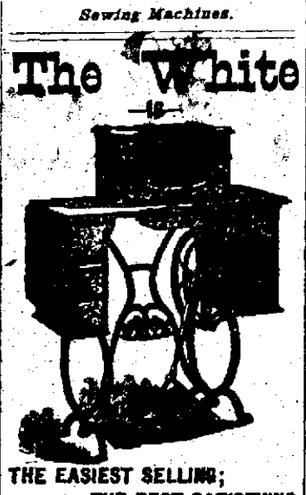
W. D. GALLUP'S.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery & Fancy Goods, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GROCERIES, ETC.

STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Sewing Machines.

The White



THE EASIEST SELLING;

THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,

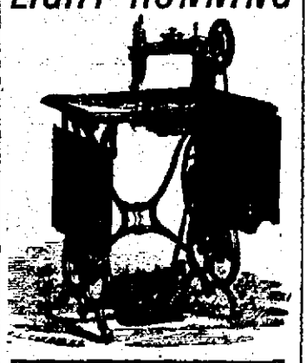
CLEVELAND, O.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING



DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!

It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;

None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle and nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.

Every machine *warranted*.

Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,

NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,

"Domestic" PAPER Fashions,

"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"

"Domestic MONTHLY,"

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An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.

Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,

HOME OFFICE,

Broadway, and 14th St., New York.

KANSAS

All about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws, and its People are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a 16-page Weekly, in its 16th y'r. Post paid, 3 mo., 50c.

Address K. M. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

Has quickly taken a high place among agricultural journals.—*N. Y. Tribune.*, We have considered it among the best of our exchanges, and a worthy representative of the West.—*Practical Farmer, Phila.*, Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper.—*National Live Stock Journal.*, We cheerfully credit it with being one of the best edited of our Western agricultural exchanges.—*Spirit of the Times, N. Y.*

YOU CAN get your Job Printing done at the MINER office in city style and at city prices Remember it.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

NEW STOCK

OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S

This Stock comprises a full line of

DRY GOODS

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

GROCERIES

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &C.

We have opened the largest stock of goods ever offered in Smethport, and they are offered at prices that will recommend them to those wishing good goods at very low prices.

HASKILL & GIFFORD.

FALL & WINTER

OPENING.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the novelties of the season in their different Departments. We have largely increased many of our lines of goods, and have attractions and bargains to offer in all. Feeling the desirability of increasing our acquaintance with the

McKEAN COUNTY PUBLIC,

and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merit, we are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices. We have a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

and make a specialty of

BLACK SILKS & CASHMERES.

Our lines of

TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS

Shawls & Cloaks,

are New and Complete.

We have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES, LINENS,

CORSETS & KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

Is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before. We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

THE NEW DRUG STORE

W. T. CALLER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES.

Toilet Goods, and Notions,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS OF DAY OR NIGHT.

MAIN ST. - - - SMETHPORT, PA.

THE McKEAN MINER.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1878.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 3 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday school immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafbar school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 3d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH —Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—F. R. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Bej. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
Com'rs Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and third Monday of June and December.

Oil and Timber Lands for Sale.

IN WETMORE AND HAMLIN TPS., M'KEAN COUNTY PA.

Including warrants 3600, 3609, 3639, 3071, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3097, 3120, 3121, 3124, 3127, 3130, and parts of warrants 3460, 3607, 3662, 3668, 3669, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3132.

Apply to
THOMAS L. KANE, Kane Pa.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Olean is to be *Graphically* illustrated.

—This issue of the MINER is printed by steam power.

—Over 800,000 barrels of tankage is being built in the Bradford district.

—It takes eleven ten cent pieces to balance a trade dollar in weight.

—Hon. L. Rogers returned from Harrisburg on Saturday, and remained a few days.

—Township elections occur the third Tuesday in February. It falls on the 19th, this year.

—The Commissioners of the Kane & Lafayette State Road, were in session at this place on Tuesday.

—Ed. Dolan has opened a meat market in Bradford. As a dispenser of meat and drink, Ed. always was a success.

—We have our opinion of any man that cannot get around in the morning in time to catch the eight o'clock train.

—It is said that mumps and whooping cough do not agree. One destroys the other; that both cannot exist at the same time.

—Frank Taylor has been stopping in town several days this week. He bears the marks of his recent accident, but is recovering slowly.

—In the Blossburg well, at a depth of 1,850 feet, water was found that contained about a pound of salt to the gallon.—*Wellsburg Agitator.*

—Robert Troup, founder and editor of the lamented Tarport *Sunday Times*, is now employed as mixologist at the European Hotel, Tarport.—*Era.*

—Surveyors are taking measurements for the extension of the Corning and Cowanesque Valley Railway from Elkland to Westfield, Pa.

—Those of our patrons who have promised to bring wood to pay their subscription will please understand that it is in the winter that we need it most.

—John S. Ross, of Coudersport, was in town Tuesday. He bears the honors of the Presidency of the J. S. & P. C. railroad with becoming modesty.

—As F. H. Arnold stepped from the 'bus a few days ago, a gentleman asked if that was the Bible agent who was here a year or two ago! That's a fact.

—The formation of a new county from portions of of Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Wayne, with Carbondale as its county seat is being agitated at Harrisburg.

—Judge and Mrs. Asa Packer recently celebrated their golden wedding, at their home in Mauch Chunk. It was an impromptu affair gotten up by their children.

—If any of our friends or patrons wish any old books or magazines bound, we will undertake to have the work done for them as cheap as if they were living in the city.

—You fellows who want a legal permit by the Court to sell "blue ruin," want to get your applications filed in time for publication next week. And don't you forget it.

—This has been, so far, a hard winter for getting in saw mill stock, which is the more deplorable from the fact of the prospect for an unusual demand for lumber next season.

—To attorneys we would say that we now have better facilities for printing paper books than any other establishment in this section. Estimates furnished at lowest rates.

—Brother Helm, of the Friendship *Register*, has just learned the MINER office has a power press. Why, Bob., we've had the machine nearly a year, and now we run it by steam.

—The "Pennsylvania Editorial Association" met in Harrisburg a few days ago, and went through the usual motions, and then went home more than ever impressed with their own importance.

—We are glad Brother Dickinson, of the Olean *Times* has at last got that engine. He needs it. So do we, and we are going to have one—but will not talk much about it till we get it. P. S.—We have got it.

—We do druggists and label printing equally as well and cheaper than the big label printing houses that send out gilt-edged specimen books. They have to make their customers pay for them, you know.

—There are all sorts of rumors afloat in regard to the Elevated Railroad, and none of them very encouraging or flattering. The work is stopped, but it is reported that M. N. Allen, who is absent, will soon return, when the difficulties will be settled and the work continued.

—The Commissioners inform us that the new iron bridge at Bradford is so far completed as to be used. It is a fine structure. Thus another source of a good deal of grumbling is done away with.

—Henry Ward Beecher visited Williamsport the other day, and the *Gazette & Bulletin* relates that he was at once besieged by the city council imploring him to give them certain assurance that there was no hell.

—The *Era* says: We are informed by those who are able to speak officially, that the Narrow-guage will be put through to Warren the coming season, and the work will be commenced early in the spring.

—Peter Herdic, of Williamsport, and his associates, will apply to the Governor for a charter for a railway, from Minnequa to a point or points in Lycoming Co., to be called the Minnequa and Pine Creek Railroad Company.

—All legal advertisements for February term of court must be inserted next week, including notices of applications for hotel licenses. Our friends will remember that we go to press Wednesday evening.

—Hon. C. H. Foster has placed us under additional obligations by sending us a finely bound copy of the Legislative Hand Book. It is a valuable book of reference, and increases in typographical excellence every year.

—The question is often asked, why don't the enterprising men of Coudersport go at it and build a narrow grade road from that place to connect with the B. N. Y. & P. road, at Port Allegany? The question is, why not? We pause for a reply.

—Dr. Balfour is making friends, a good reputation, and increasing his business every day, at Eldred. The doctor made a good strike when he pitched his tent there, and we hope he will remain and grow up and get rich with the country.

—The charter for the improvement of the navigation of the Allegany River, is still in the possession of certain gentlemen of this borough. In case the project of transporting oil *via* the O. V. Canal, proves a success, their old charter may prove a bonanza to its possessors.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a printed copy of an Address of the Oil Producers of Pennsylvania to the Citizens of the Commonwealth, issued by order of The General Council of the Petroleum Producer's Protective Union. We will try and make room for its publication in our next issue.

—The United Pipe Lines Company have determined to build another large tank for the reception of oil, in the vicinity of their other tanks on Academy Hill. The new tank will be of the same capacity as the one recently completed, viz: 25,000 barrels. This will give a total tankage of about 62,000 barrels.

—Ben. Hogan attempted a little forcible pursuasiveness with the editors of the *Era* to induce them to retract their truthful tale about his den of infamy.—The result was that he got it hotter than before in the next issue. Ben. is a terror to young girls and children, but he has probably learned that men are not so easily frightened.

—F. N. Taylor showed us last Saturday as fine a specimen of second sand from his Emporium well as we ever laid eyes on. There are about 65 feet of it, and it is found at a depth of about 800 feet. Frank says it beats the Bradford second sand, and he seems to have a good deal of confidence in the prospects of the well thus far.

—Our Junior thinks that McKenzie of the Olean *Record* is one of the pleasantest fellows in the business. Well, this is but adding to a general belief in this regard, and when we say that Mac. prints one of the best papers on our exchange list, our statement is corroborated by his rapidly multiplying list of subscribers.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company, held at their office in Coudersport, on Monday the 14th inst., John S. Ross was elected President, and Arthur G. Olmsted, Arch F. Jones, Chas. H. Armstrong, Pierre A. Stebbins, Jr., Wm. K. Jones and D. C. Larrabee, Directors. There were 8,061 shares of stock voted upon.

—Now that we are running by steam power, we are able to quote prices for job printing as low as are offered by any of the largest houses in the state.—*Olean Times.*

Now that we are are also running by steam power, those are just our sentiments, George, only we can quote prices for job printing a little lower than the big houses.

—If Smith tells Jones that Brown has failed, and Jones tells Ferguson of it, and Ferguson repeats it, Brown can sue Ferguson for damages, provided he is worth property, and the story is not true. It may not be generally known that the tenth man who repeats, is just as liable for damages to a man's credit, as the person who starts the story. It is a very serious thing these hard times, to injure a man's credit, who is perfectly solvent.

—The *Journal* says the oil company at Elkland have resolved to keep on pumping for fifteen days, and at the expiration of that time, they are to put in a torpedo, and if the well fails to produce oil in larger quantities than it does now, they are to bore it fifteen or twenty feet deeper. At the present writing the oil increases as fast as can be expected. The pumps are kept in motion night and day.

—The Buffalo *Express* was issued last Saturday with a supplement containing Robt. Ingersoll's latest lecture entitled "Ghosts." It is a brilliant lecture, and the enterprise of the *Express* in giving its readers the benefit of its perusal should be properly appreciated. We do not wish to be understood, however, that we, or the *Express*, coincide with all of Bob's peculiar views.

—One of the most disgraceful scenes to be seen in northwestern Pennsylvania is in this borough on Water street. We speak of the remaining graves and head stones that were once in the "Old Cemetery," but now a portion of which are in the street (Water street being made wider a short time since, letteng a number of graves into the street), yet we do not know who is to be blamed, unless it be the unfortunate victims themselves who are every day trampled over by all who chance to travel that thoroughfare. As we said before, it is a most wretched spectacle, and "takes the board" for indecency and respect for those who have "gone before."

—Mr. Warren, representing the Standard Oil Company, says the refining capacity of the company per day is as follows: Oil City, 4,000 barrels; Titusville, 6,000; Pittsburgh, 10,000; Philadelphia, 7,000; Cleveland, 11,000; New York, 17,000; Baltimore, 3,000—making 58,000 barrels in all.—*Derrick.*

—F. W. Ames, of this city says, the Titusville *Herald*, has just made contracts to build in the Bradford district 67,000 barrels of iron tankage as follows: For S. P. Boyer & Co. a tank 87 feet bottom and 24 feet high, capacity 22,000 barrels; for Richardson & Co., a tank 85x22, holding 25,000 barrels, and for J. Olmsted one 85x20, which will contain 20,000 barrels.—*Era*

—The Bradford *Era* relates an instance of a young girl of fourteen from Pittsburgh being entrapped into Ben. Hogan's place at Tarport and ruined. We occasionally read of such things a long way off, in large cities, but have not looked for their occurrence in our midst. The matter should be looked into, and if so, the villians should receive *vigilante* attention.

—Mr. Robert Hawley, who has held the office of postmaster at Williamsport for the past eight years, was reappointed last week. It is seldom that a postmaster holds his commission through three administrations. "Judge" has during his term made hosts of friends by his uniform kindness, and we congratulate him on his success. It is doubtful if Williamsport ever had a more popular postmaster than Mr. Hawley.—*Hughesville Journal.*

—The re-appointment of Wilbur F. DeGolier as postmaster at Bradford has been confirmed by the Senate. When Mr. DeGolier was first appointed, it scarcely returned a respectable salary.—Now the office is so profitable as to be made an Executive appointment. Mr. DeGolier is a capable officer, and seems to give eminent satisfaction to the citizens of Bradford.

—Reub. Dennis' new *hotel* at Eldred, lately christened the Central Hotel, maintains its popularity, and is generally full of *guests*. Notwithstanding Reub's popularity and inexhaustible fund of stories, there is no doubt that the great merit of the house rests in the admirable table and the spotless cleanliness of every thing about the house. This is due to excellent management of Mrs. D., who is one of the finest cooks and housekeepers in McKean. If you wish all the comforts of a hotel and a home combined, stop at the Central.

—We do not believe in sectionalism of any description. Just now the people of this section are in danger of indulging in too much of that spirit. One of the chief industries of the country is ground down by a fearful monopoly. As a means of escape, a seaboard pipe line for the transportation of oil to Baltimore, meets with general approbation. We are therefore disposed to view as an enemy any man who objects to the scheme, or, opposes the passage of the free pipe line bill in the Legislature, and are expected to howl most savagely about the grasping monopoly of the railroads. But let us reflect that the railroads, even our own B. N. Y. & P. derive a very large share of their revenue from the transportation of oil. The railroads are built and run at great expense, in response to the public clamor for more railroads, and no one will dispute that they are one of the blessings of the age. They may also be at the mercy of the Standard monopoly; if so, they are the more to be pitied. We are in favor of anything that will relieve the producers, yet it is not entirely just to call the railroads and their friends hard *names*, because, in common with the rest of struggling mankind, they fight for their own interests.

—Barbour, of the McKean *Miner*, speaks of making preparations so that an avalanche of subscribers will not embarrass them. An "avalanche" of subscribers in McKean county is good! Now that the unsophisticated Barbour has got a power press, and a gentleman for a partner who can do a job of work that the office need not be ashamed of, he is getting fearfully high-toned. Don't make a fool of yourself, Barbour. The credit belongs to your partner, and not to you. If there is anything to justify the putting on of a few airs, he is the man to do it, and not you. Now don't make yourself ridiculous in the eyes of your patrons by such exhibitions of snobbery!—*Elk Democrat.*

The above is what we call, considering its source, a first-class notice. It is one of Miller's best efforts, and we therefore publish it in full to show our readers just what the fellow is capable of. He is evidently a young man of talent, refinement and courtesy. The above proves that conclusively. We are, however, very grateful to Miller for his gentlemanly notice, and whenever the owner of the *Democrat* gets a man who can do decent job work or hires an editor with anything but superlative egotism where his brains ought to be, we shall be happy to announce it.

—During the past three or four weeks a party of capitalists have been studying up how they could build a railroad to connect with the Bradford & Olean narrow gauge road, a distance of about 82 miles. Whatever they have studied out or agreed upon is known to themselves alone, we judge; but that they have a hope and belief that they will build the road is pretty well settled, as they have solicited and subscribed funds sufficient to set a corps of engineers to work running an experimental line. A. D. Wood, and Col. John Morgan, with their aids, started out this week Tuesday, to run a line. These narrow gauge roads are paying enterprises. The cost of this kind of road from Waynesburg to Washington, in this State, per mile, was $4,975—including equipment the whole cost per mile was $5,588. This road extends 27¾ miles, and will be of great benefit to the section in which it is located. Such roads are a wonderful cheap method of increasing the value of outlaying districts which do not enjoy the advantage of transportation facilities.—Warren *Ledger.*

—The Treasurer of McKean County paid into the State Treasury last year for retailers' licenses $1,298 70; for tavern licenses, $1,975 00; for theatre and circus licenses $57 00; for billiard room licenses $300 34; for eating house licenses $150-75; for auctioneers' licenses $903. Total, $4,867 83.—*Miner.*

And how much have these licenses cost McKean County and the State? In property wasted and destroyed, in idleness endangered and the products of labor wanting, in the need of poor people, the charity called for, for those who would not need it but for this; in the fights and broken limbs, and cows sold away from the families that needed them, or homes mortgaged to pay the damages! As though the damages could ever be paid on either side. In the expenses of courts and trials, of transporting prisoners to the care of the State, or keeping them at home; in just the money value of all these would not the State and County be ten thousand dollars better off without these $3,000 of license money?—*Potter Journal.*

OUR NEW ENGINE

Was put in position in our press room yesterday. It is a thing of beauty as well as power, and the boys laugh every time they look at it and reflect that they have got no more turning of the crank on the power press to do. The engine is from the manufactory of R. W. Payne & Sons, of Corning, N. Y. and has the reputation among printers of being the best for their use that is manufactured.

NEW LAW FIRM.

"Sterrett, Brown & Rose" is the title of the newly consolidated law firm. David Sterrett and Robt. H. Rose, of this place, and Hon. W. W. Brown, late of Corry, are the members of the firm, and they are to have offices at Smethport, Bradford and Eldred. It is by no means an exaggeration to say that this is a strong firm. Mr. Sterrett came here from Oil City highly recommended, and he has fully sustained the reputation by which he was preceded. Mr. Brown is well known throughout this county and northwestern Pennsylvania as an industrious lawyer and an able and eloquent advocate. Mr. Rose is one of the young lawyers of the county who have steadily risen in their profession, and in a very few years has attained an honorable position at the bar by reason of more than ordinary ability. We congratulate the firm upon its excellent composition and predict for them an abundant and prosperous practice.

THE UNITED STATES.

There is little need to recommend the old United States Hotel of Buffalo to the McKean county public. The people of this section have got into the habit of considering the United States their home when stopping in that city. It is a peculiarity of the house that the guest is always made to feel perfectly at home by being allowed to *do* just as he has a mind to. This is one reason why the house is so popular. Much of its popularity is due to the genial qualities of that widely known and *ne plus ultra* hotel clerk P. E. Stone. He is not one of the diamond-pin, swell style of idiots who so often preside at hotel offices for no other seeming purpose but to snub and insult the guests of the house, but is as gentlemanly and politely attentive to the wants of the humblest guests as to the monied aristocrat. Another important point is that with equally good accommodations and good table, the rate per day is assuredly less than at other hotels of its class—being but two dollars. It is a good place to stop at, and no mistake.

THE CANAL PROJECT.

"Why have we not thought of it before?" Such is the expression of nearly every one as the project of shipping oil by canal is unfolded to them. The plan is so simple, so seemingly feasible, and seems to present so satisfactory a solution of the problem so long and unsuccessfully wrestled with by the northern oil producers, that it is a wonder that it has not been acted upon before. We present in another column a calculation as to the probable expense of transportation from Olean, copied from our able, and enterprising cotemporary, the Olean *Record*. It will be seen that the saving in the expense of transportation is very great. We understand that a company has already been organized for the building of pipe lines. It cannot, of course be expected that the United lines will allow the use of their lines to aid in the enterprise, therefore a complete net-work of pipe lines throughout the entire district will be necessary, which will entail a great expense. A meeting of producers and all parties interested was called at Olean yesterday, when the project will assume more definite shape. We have made arrangements by which we expect a report of the proceedings for this issue.

OTHER THINGS BESIDES OIL TO BE FOUND IN ELKLAND.

"Barnum's latest humbug" is exposed by the *Tribue*. It gives what purports to be the true history of the "Colorado petrified man," that was recently exhibited in New York City. The "petrification" was made in Elkland, a little mountain town in Northern Pennsylvania, near the New York State line, by George Hull, the maker of the Cardiff Giant. P. T. Barnum became interested in the scheme, and furnished part of the capital. The figure was taken to Colorado, buried there, and finally dug up, in accordance with a carefully arranged plan. An adroit deception was practiced in regard to the results of the scientific test, which it was claimed was made.—Ground stone, ground bones, clay, plaster, blood, eggs and other materials were used in forming the image, which was then baked for weeks in a kiln. Hull had intended for a long time to deceive the public with this pretended petrification, and had spent much time and several thousand dollars in the experiment.

ACTION OF OIL PRODUCERS.

FOXBURG, Pa., Jan. 23, 1878.

The following resolutions, were adopted last evening by Foxburg Lodge, No. 21, of the Producers' Union:

Whereas, From the tone of the Pittsburg press and other information we feel assured that the manufacturers and business men generally of the city of Pittsburg are opposed to and do all they can to defeat a free-pipe bill; therefore, be it

Resolved. That the members of this lodge, as producers, positively refuse to purchase or use any machinery, tubing, casings, rig-irons, nails, or other supplies used in drilling for or in the production of oil that are manufactured or sold by Pittsburg houses; also, that we recommend to all producers, their friends, and any one interested in the welfare of the Oil Region, that they supply their wants from other localities than Pittsburg; and

Resolved, further, That these resolutions shall not apply to Henry Holdship, oil refiner; Simon Beamer, of Beamer, Bowman & Co., white lead manufacturers; Reuben Miller, Metcalf & Co., steel manufacturers, and any others who have given evidence of having been in favor of the pipe bill; and further, that these resolutions take effect at once, or as soon as agreed to by a majority of the lodges of the Producers' Protective Union, and remain in force and effect until the conduct and action of the representatives of the city of Pittsburg in the Legislature are such as to merit a change.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Oil City Derrick, Parker Daily, Pittsburg Dispatch, Buffalo Express, Erie Dispatch* and a copy of the same be sent to the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg.

GEO. A. ECKBERT, Sec'y.

OIL BY CANAL—THE EXPENSE OF TRANSPORTATION.

From the Olean Record.

To give an idea of the vast proportions of this trade which is to be opened, it is only necessary to say, that the production of oil in this vicinity, that is to say, at Limestone, and along the State Line to the head of Four Mile Run, and at other points in the State of New York, and just across the line in Pennsylvania, reaches 10,000 barrels daily, which at six and one-half pounds to the gallon, and forty-two gallons to the barrel, is equal to one thousand tons daily. But the limits of the producing district are being continually extended further northward, and eastward in the State of New York. There is a sufficient extent of territory developed to produce a quantity of petroleum equal to 2,000 tons daily, equal to about three quarters of a million of tons annually. This trade may as well go to Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and New York, as to Philadelphia and Baltimore, to which places it has been largely divided on account of the conflicting interests of railway companies.

Here, in detail, are the expenses of transportation on the canals, exclusive of cost of transfer at Rochester, and of interest and insurance:

Olean to Rochester; distance 107 miles, time of round trip, ten days; two boats, total capacity 200 tons, equal to 1460 barrels.

Tolls one mill per ton per mile,	$21 00
Boat dues two cents per mile,	4 28
Line towing 25 cents per mile,	53 50
Wages of captain,	10 00
Wages of two men,	15 00
Wages of one cook,	4 00
Food and fuel,	10 00
Total	$118 18

Or about eight cents per barrel.

Rochester to New York, distance on canal 252 miles, time of round trip twenty days; one boat, capacity 250 tons, or 1900 barrels.

Tolls one mill per ton per mile	$ 62 00
Line towing 25 cents per mile,	126 00
Wages of captain,	20 00
Wages of one man (to Troy,)	10 00
Wages of one cook,	8 00
Food and fuel	20 00
Steam towing, Troy to N. York	25 00
Total	$271 00

Or about fourteen and one-third cents per barrel.

Rochester to Buffalo, distance 93 miles, time of round trip, eight days; one boat, capacity 250 tons, equal to 1900 barrels.

Tolls one mill per ton per mile,	$23 00
Line towing 25 cents per mile,	46 00
Wages of captain	8 00
Wages of one man,	5 00
Wages of one cook,	3 00
Food and fuel,	8 00
Tug towing at Buffalo,	3 00
Total	$86 00

Or about five cents per barrel.

By using steam barges and consorts on the Erie Canal, west of Buffalo and east of New York, the cost of transportation would be reduced considerably. The figures above given on tolls are from the official toll sheets. At one time last season the rate for line towing was twenty cents per mile, and at another as high as thirty cents per mile, but twenty-five cents per mile is considered a fair rate, and contracts can now be made at this rate. The wages of canal boat captains is about $30 per month. Steersmen get about $20 per month, and cooks $10. The towing companies which contract to tow boats furnish drivers.

RECAPITULATION.

	Quantity transp. bbls.	Cost of transporta'n
Olean to Rochester,	1400	$ 18 18
Rochester to N. York,	1900	271 00
Rochester to Buffalo,	1900	86 75

COST OF TRANSPORTATION PER BARREL.

Olean to Rochester, about	8 cents.
Rochester to N. York "	14½ "
Total cost to N. York	22½ c.
Olean to Rochester, about	8 cents.
Rochester to Buffalo, "	5 "
Total cost to Buffalo,	13 cents.

At the present time, the freights charged by the railways are from $1.25, to $1.50 per barrel from Olean, or any point in the oil region, to New York.—The saving to the producers of oil would therefore, be fully $1.00 per barrel by shipping by canal. The rates for shipment are precisely the same in summer as in winter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM ELDRED.

ELDRED, Pa., Jan. 30, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

The depot at this place was broken into last night. A package of jewelry, property of F. D. Chandler, of Duke Center, a revolver belonging to the agent, and some change and other small stuff belonging to the R. R. Co., was taken. No clue pointing to the guilty parties as yet. Some tramps stayed in the Eldred school house, and of course suspicion falls on them. *Loss* probably $50.

Mrs. Chas. Wolcott died at her home this morning, about 8 o'clock. Deceased was a daughter of Dr. Barden, aged 45 years.

Did not know as "Delta" would hear of it in time for this week's issue. This is not a *letter*, but *information*. R.

[That is just what we want. Not *letters* so much as *information*, facts, news.—Ed.]

BUSINESS LOCALS.

—"One by one the roses fall;" one by one the victims of consumption are numbered with the dead, whose lives might have been saved by the timely administration of Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic and his Cough Honey, price 25c, 50c, $1.

—With a single-thread sewing machine, a pair of pantaloons may be sewn in honor only to be ripped in dishonor. It is the knowledge that *his* were made on a Double-thread Lock-Stitch "Domestic" Sewing Machine which *expels fear from the breast of a man*, when he bends clear over the banister rail on Sunday morning and bawls—"Bridget! bring up the bilin' water!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fire Insurance Paid.

Reynoldsville, Pa., February 23, 1877.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF POTTSVILLE, PA:

GENTLEMEN: *It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the promptness and fairness of your company in settling the loss sustained by me in the late fire. I have received the amount, $750, as claimed by me, and beg you to accept my thanks for your promptness and fair treatment. It certainly is a pleasure to recommend your company to the favorable notice of the public.*

Very truly yours,
R. C. FAUST.

☞ C. A. Burdick, Smethport, Pa., is agent for the above-named company. Property Risks taken on application. 11a53 t

The Fact.

Is so well established that the Samaritan's Gift is a positive cure, doing away with Balsam Copabia and disgusting drugs, and other dangerous medicines, that the public have entire confidence in it. The vexations attending a case when the quack is visited are known to many as the following will explain:

DIAMOND & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia—I appeal to you, and if there is any earthly relief for me I wish you would do something for me. About eight months ago I got into trouble, I took capsuls, went to doctors, and it has cost me one hundred dollars—first for this medicine. and then for that—without any benefit. A few days ago a friend told me of the Samaritan's Gift; he said it would certainly cure me. This is why I address you for advice.

Samaritan's Gift does away with all such trouble and expense. A package which costs only $2 will effect a cure in from two to four days without any trouble, than merely following plain directions. A word to old cases: stop doctoring for three days then use a package of Gift, and our word for it in a few days you will wonder why you did not get that medicine first. 50-1y

SMETHPORT
LECTURE COURSE.

The Fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered by

HON. H. W. WILLIAMS.
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, 1878.

Subject:—"Rhineland."

Tickets for sale at the Post Office.

New Advertisements.

LEWIS BALFOUR,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ELDRED, PA.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock-holders of the Buffalo Coal Co. will be held at the office of the Company at Clermont, Pa., on Tuesday, Feb. 5th, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the Annual Election will be held.
1p W. T. WILSON, Clerk.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a PAIR OF LIGHT SLEIGHS. They are of home manufacture, and of the best material. They can be seen at Pratt's Wagon Shop, on Water street.
J. DIGEL.
Smethport, Pa., Jan. 10, 1878.—11-3t.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Byron Alford, Bankrupt of the county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
A. R. CURTIS, Assignee.
Bradford, Pa., Jan. 24, 1878. 3 t

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary on the estate of Cephas Scott, deceased, late of Smethport borough, have been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate must make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement
P. FORD, Executor.
Smethport, Pa. Dec. 13, 1877—7-6t

Financial Statement of Road Moneys of Hamlin Township, for the year 1877:

Total valuation	$344,06
Seated Duplicate	119,96
RECEIPTS.	
Commissioners Orders	$500,00
Balance Draft	66,82
Received from late Supervisors	250,00
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid Clerk and Auditors	$ 18,85
Work on the Road	783,44

L. B. FLETCHER,
JOHN HAFNER,
Supervisors.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG, Executors.
F. N TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of *Vend Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Tuna Valley House, in the borough of Bradford, Pa., Tuesday February 19, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The following described tract of land situate in the borough of Bradford, McKean county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning 130 feet south of the corner of Main and Congress streets, west side; *Thence south along the west side of Congress* street 79 feet to a post in side of street; Thence west on a line parallel with Main street 85 feet to an alley; Thence north along said alley parallel with Congress street 79 feet to an alley; Thence east along said alley parallel with Main street 85 feet to the place of beginning, containing 6700 feet, more or less, on which there is erected one two story frame store-house with wing attached and one frame barn with lean-to attached.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Albertus L. Hazleton, at the suit of L. G. Peck.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Jan. 24, 1878.

Lines of Travel.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, Nov. 19th, 1877, at 5.30. o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee……Leave	11.10 a.m.	5.20 a.m
Frisbee	11.16	5.36
Farmers Valley	11.28	5.48
Smethport	11.46	6.02
Crosby	12.02 †	6.18 †
Colegrove	12.07	6.22
Hamlin	12.13	6.27 †
Wernwag	12.45	6.47
Clermont……Arrive	12.50	7.00

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont……Leaves	1.30 p.m	7.15 a.m
Wernwag	*	7.35
Hamlin	2.00	7.45
Colegrove	2.05	7.50 †
Crosby	2.10 †	7.54
Smethport	2.30	8.16
Farmers Valley	2.43	8.28 †
Frisbee	2.55	8.39
Larabee……Arrive	3.02	8.45

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, June 28th 1877, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	Renovo	11.00 a. m
"	Emporium	12.55 p. m
"	St. Marys	1.45 p. m
"	Kane	3.20 p.m
"	arr. at Erie	7.35 p. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11.00 a. m
"	Kane	3.50 p. m
"	St Marys	5.15 p. m
"	Emporium	6.15 p. m
"	Renovo	8.35 p. m
"	arr. at Philadelphia	7.00 a. m

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday. Nov. 21st, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL.	OLEAN MIXED.	STATIONS. SOUTH. / NORTH.	MAIL.	OLEAN MIXED.
a.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m
7 10	4 35	Dep……Buffalo……Ar	7 40	8 45
7 46	5 15	Elma	7 00	8 13
7 58	5 30	Aurora	6 47	7 59
8 46	6 14	Arcade	5 52	7 10
8 55	6 24	Yorkshire	5 44	7 03
9 05	6 41	Machias	5 32	6 54
9 25	7 00	Franklinville	5 12	6 37
9 55	7 25	Hinsdale	4 34	6 03
10 10	7 51	Erie R.R. Junction	4 16	5 48
10 14	7 55	Olean	4 12	5 45
10 23		Weston's	4 01	
10 31		Portville	3 51	
10 40		State Line	3 42	
10 53		Eldred	3 28	
11 03		LARABEES	3 17	
11 09		Sartwell	3 10	
11 14		Turtle Point	3 05	
11 28		Port Allegany	2 50	
11 48		Liberty	2 27	
11 46		Keating	2 18	
12 16		Shippen	1 58	
12 30		Arr.. Emporium….Dep	1 40	

Stage runs between Elma and Marilla, connecting with all trains.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville, connecting with all trains.

For Bradford and the New Oil Territory,

direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

LEGAL and Blank Printing a Specialty at the MINER office.

WE DO any kind of *Job Printing* as well and as cheap as the same can be done in Buffalo or elsewhere. Try us.

Legal.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF McKean County, Pa. No. 160 Dec. T. 1877, ACTION IN PARTITION.
John R. Dingman and James O'Neill
vs.
Bartlett Chandler, with Henry W. Howell, and Lucius Cafferty, and Lee M. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, Lucius M. Cafferty, and Lee M. Cafferty, widow and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, terre tenants!

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named parties, that, by virtue of a writ of De partione faciendo issued in above case and to me directed, and bearing test the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises in said writ mentioned and described, on Friday, the eighth day of February, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and continuing until completed, for the purpose of making partition or valuation and appraisement of said premises, as in and by said writ I am directed and required at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper.
C. S. KING, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Jan'y. 2, 1878.
15-10 4t

Notice.

IN Re Petition of C. V. B. Barse to perpetuate testimony in the title of Warrant No. 4848, Otto Township, McKean Co. Pa.

And now December 18, 1877, on the Petition of Claudius V. B. Barse representing that he is the owner of a tract of land situated in Otto Township, McKean Co. Pennsylvania, known and described as Warrant No. 4848, by deed from John S. Belknap and wife, dated August 21, 1861, (excepting therefrom fifty acres reserved in said deed,) and that the title of said Belknap, is derived by deed from Elhanon W. Dean, now deceased made in the month of September or October A.D. 1856; that said last mentioned deed has never been recorded and that the same is lost or destroyed and cannot now be found; a Rule is granted returnable the 28th day of February next, on Orzina D. Wallace, Elhanon W. Dean, Lucy D. Atwood and Mary Elizabeth Hill, children and heirs of said Elhanon W. Dean deceased, and on Albert Parker, James T. Gladies and Hannah C. Smith vendees of the said heirs, and all other persons interested in the title to said premises, to make their answer under oath at the Court House in Smethport, on the said 28th day of February next, and to show cause why commissions shall not issue for the examination of witnesses in *perpetuam rei memoriam* for the proof of matters contained in the said petition.

And it appearing that all the parties hereto reside out of this state, the Court order and direct that service of this Rule and notice be made by publishing a copy of the same together with this order, for three weeks before the return day thereof in the McKEAN COUNTY MINER at Smethport, in said county.

By the Court.

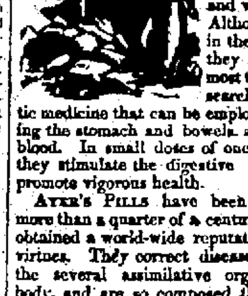
McKEAN COUNTY SS: I, C. K. Sartwell, Prothonotary of said County, do certify the forgoing to be a true copy of Rule and order of notice granted and ordered on the 18th day of December 1877, by the Court, in this case.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 29th day of December 1877.
[L. S.] C. K. SARTWELL, Prothonotary.
per JNO. R. CHADWICK, Deputy.
15-10 4t

Miscellaneous.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood. and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

LIST OF
LEGAL BLANKS

Printed and kept constantly on hand at the

MINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The blanks are carefully compiled and prepared, printed on firm, heavy paper, and in the best style of the typographical art.

ATTORNEY'S SERIES.

Amicable Action.
" " and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgm't.
Amicable Sci. Fa. Sur. Mortgage.
Arbitration—Affidavit and Recognisance for Appeal.
Bond.
" Judgment.
" Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Claimant in Interpleader.
" Guardian at Appointment.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Plaintiff under Act March 17, 1869.
" Defendant " "
" In Replevin—Plaintiff.
" " Defendant.
Composition paper.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
"D.S.B" on Judgment Note.
" (copy of note printed in.)
Letter of Attorney.
Letter of Remittance.
Mechanics' Lien.
Motion for Judgment and Liquidation.
" " blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe. (No. 2)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petition—Blank.
" and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" for Citation against Executor or Administrator to File Account.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of Fieri Facias.
" for Writ of Replevin.
" " Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869.
Precipe for Writ of Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869, Notice to Garnishee.
Precipe for Writ of Fi. Fa. with Suggestion and Affidavit.
Precipe for writ of Sci. Fa. sur Judgment.
" " Certiorari.
" " Attachment Execution.
Probate of Account.
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice.
Record of Judgments and Liens.
Return Receipt.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Recognizance for Stay of Execution.
Statement for Judgment by Default.

CONVEYANCER'S SERIES.

Agreement for Sale of Land.
Bill of Sale.
Bond—Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Judgment.
Deed Warranty.
" Covenant of Title.
" Executor, under order of Court.
" " power in Will
" Quit Claim.
" Administrator.
" Reserving Mineral Rights.
" for Minerals.
" Ground Rent.
Lease.
" with Waiver.
" Oil.

JUSTICE'S SERIES.

Summons.
Subpœna.
Execution.
" with note of Waiver.
Criminal warrant.
Attachment in Execution.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Bond and Affidavit of Plaintiff in Attachment.
Attachment—Fraudulent Debtor.
Bond of Defendant in Attachment.
Transcript—Commonwealth Case.
" Civil Suit.
Complaint.
Commitment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders—Township, Road, School and Poor.
Sales—Constable.
" Collector.
Appraisement on Personal Property—Constable.
Bond for Stay of Execution—Constable.
Notice to Taxpayers—School Treasurer.
Collector's Receipt.

Business Cards.

DAVID STERRETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office over Haskill & Gifford's store.
SMETHPORT, PA.

Eugene Mullin,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession

E. C. BROWN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Smethport, Pa.
OFFICE AND ROOMS OVER THE POST OFFICE. Where he can be found at any time day or night, except when attending professional calls.

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,
TEACHER OF
Instrumental & Vocal Music
in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS
Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.
TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.
W. R. TAYLOR
Having opened a new Blacksmith Shop at the old stand formerly occupied by Chas. Keefer, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.
Work done *as ordered*, and at *bottom prices*.
W. R. TAYLOR,
Smethport, Nov. 22, 1877.-1m

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over
HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1877. tf

DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. C. C. Kidder
Is prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress making in the latest styles and at short notice.
CUTTING AND FITTING A SPECIALTY.
If work is not right it can be returned and will be made satisfactory. Charges reasonable. Residence on Main Street, next to Hamlin's Hardware store. v15n8

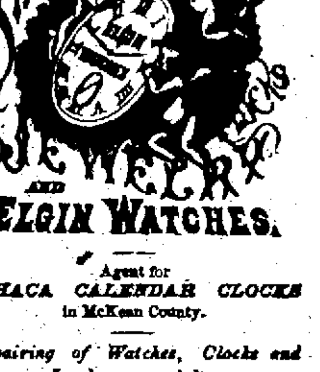
FRESH MILK
Delivered every Morning
THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.
GEO. W. KING.

C. V. GILLIS,
dealer in
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.
KANE, PA.

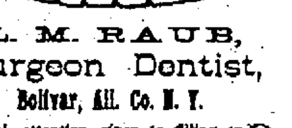
NEW MEAT MARKET.
THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
FISH, LARD, &c., &c.
which will be sold as low as the market will allow An inspection of stock and prices is invited.
WM. OGILVIE & CO.
Smethport Pa. March 29th, 1877.-1y-3m

JAMES McNULTY,
MERCHANT TAILOR
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.
Suits made to order promptly, after the latest patterns.
REPAIRING and CLEANING
done to order neatly and cheaply.
Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.
v14-n1-1y J. McNULTY.

M. L. ARMSTRONG
Dealer in



AND
ELGIN WATCHES.
Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.



L. M. RAUB,
Surgeon Dentist,
Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.
Special attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. I have a new improvement in filling teeth with gold; also in Mechanical Dentistry.
TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.
By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.
Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.
Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.
☞ *Will be at Smethport the Second Tuesday and Wednesday in January.*
v14-n25-1y

ROOFING PAINT.
The Rocky Mountain Vermillion Paint (mixed ready for use) is the best in the world for Tin, Iron, Felt, Shingles or anything exposed to the weather.
Price—1 gallon & can, $1; two gals. in one $1.80
Three 2-gallon cans in one case …… 4.80
1 barrel, 24 gallons …… 12.00
1 barrel, 44 gallons …… 18.00
AMERICAN VERMILLION WORKS,
46 South Front St., Phila.
4-42-3 m.

"The Yazoo Fraud."

One of the prolific causes of duels in Georgia in the last decade of the last century, writes a correspondent, was the "Yazoo Fraud." This was the purchase of twenty millions of acres of Georgia territory by a company called the "Yazoo Company" for the paltry sum of $207,000. The Legislature was bribed into the passage of the bill. As soon as it became a law the whole people arose in indignation. The State was ablaze with passion. The legislators who voted for the bill were mobbed and driven from their homes. Several were killed. One was hung. One was followed to Virginia and killed there. At last the people met in mighty mass-meeting, and taking the fraudulent bill prepared to destroy it. An impoverished orator declared that it must be destroyed by divine fire, and, at the word, a gray-haired man held a sun-glass over the parchment until it had kindled into a flame and ran to ashes. As a matter of course, this popular spasm produced numberless feuds. Duels and formal *rencontres* were of daily occurrence. At the very head of the opponents of this bill was Gov. James Jackson—a most remarkable man. He was a young Englishman, who, by his fearlessness and his power, had so won the people that they elected him governor when he was twenty-four years of age. He was a United States Senator when the "Yazoo Fraud" was consummated, and he at once resigned his seat, came home, and canvassed the State for its repeal. He was unsparing in his denunciations, and readily fought any man that excepted to his utterances. Within a few months he fought a half-dozen duels. One of these was remarkable in its terms and conclusion. He was challenged to fight a duel at the conclusion of one of his speeches. Having become tired of ordinary "affairs," he determined to make this one a pattern that would serve as a warning. He prescribed, therefore, that he and his opponent should each get into a small boat at nine o'clock that night and pull to opposite sides of the Savannah river; at precisely twelve o'clock they should start for a thickly-wooded island that lay in the middle of the river; upon reaching the island each man should stand by his boat for the space of ten minutes; he should then go into the woods in search of his foe, and upon a *rencontre* they should fight to the death. Neither was to be restricted in the weapons he used.

The duel came off as arranged. It was a dark night. Precisely at midnight two boats shot out from the opposite shores, each bearing a solitary occupant. The island was reached, and after an hour and a half, two or three gunshots were heard. At daybreak the island was visited and a search instituted for the two duelists. They were found at length, both prone on the ground. Jackson was lying next to the ground, his opponent, stock dead, stretched across his body. Jackson was alive and recovered from the fight. For years and years Jackson was the idol of Georgia, and left behind him a posterity as brilliant and as brave as he himself.

A Youthful Prodigy.

The Reading (Pa.) *Times* has the following in reference to a twelve-year-old boy named Augustus Mock, residing in Stouchsburg, and who, as alleged, has had but fifteen months' schooling: Notwithstanding his educational disadvantages, he writes an elegant hand, is an excellent mathematician, and converses fluently in the English, German and Swedish languages. He reads correctly the most difficult passages in English prose or poetry, and translates readily from the English into the German or Swedish languages without the use of a dictionary. He will repeat any sentence that may be given him in English, and then give the translation immediately in the other languages. He is, moreover, possessed of a prodigious memory, and can repeat pages of history after several readings. He recently surprised the teachers and pupils of the Stouchsburg Sunday school by reciting 1,092 questions and answers without mistake, which were committed to memory during the leisure moments of a single week, he having worked industriously during the same period at tobacco stripping. This youthful prodigy was born in Sweden of very poor parents. A mother and sister resides in a hut near Mount Pleasant, in Penn township; his father, who was formerly employed as a laborer on the South Mountain railroad, is working at present in the State of New York. The boy resides in the family of Eli Jones, in Stouchsburg, and is bravely striving to make a living by hard, industrious work.

A Pathetic Poetic Plagiarism.

A timid girl, with her delicate hand half revealed, half concealed in a mit, came in and laid a poem on our desk, which opened as follows:

How dear to my heart is the goat of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents him to me;
The beautiful beast which whene'er he was riled would
Make everything fly from the presence of he.
My mischievous Nan was the frowiest butter
That ever did butt a stone fence till it fell;
He'd see it a-coming—a scream he would utter,
Then brace his four legs and go at it pell-mell.
Oh, how he would back it! An iron-bound bucket,
He once tried to back it, and died in the well.

We read it over three times, for it seemed familiar. Then we asked her point-blank if she wrote it herself. She fixed an eye on us while the other went out the window (poor girl) and she said in a faltering voice that she did. So we accepted one verse, at so much. It is a very pathetic little picture of rural felicity, but it certainly reminds us of something we have seen before somewhere.—*New York Graphic.*

Two Flowers from One Stalk.

Mrs. Lucy A. Millington, of South Haven, Mich., writing to the *Gardener's Monthly*, says: Perhaps some of the many lady readers of your *Monthly* would like to know how to get two flowers instead of one from every flowering sheath of their Calla lilies. As soon as the joint flower is cut, or begins to wither, pull the stalk down through the open sheath clear to the bottom. At the bottom will be found standing, close to the stalk, another bud, inclosed in a delicate covering. Cut the old stalk away as close as possible without injuring the bud, and if it has not been kept back too long it will grow up very quick. I have never failed to get both buds to flower. I never tie up the leaves close, but leave them free.

Stanley.

Dr. Holland says of Stanley, the great African explorer, in *Scribner's Magazine*: When he arrived in America, after his splendid feat—than which none more heroic and daring has been performed during this century, except a later one by himself—he was received with a small burst of enthusiasm, which soon died out, when it was found that he could not lecture, and would not be lionized. Nothing was forgiven to him on account of strangeness to society, and the social cold shoulder was turned toward him by all those who could neither tell a hero when they saw him, nor hold him at his superlative value when they had him in their hands.

Stanley lived in New York for some time, his social relations limited to a few congenial men and women, who reverenced his manhood, and believed in him. Then he went away, and, at last, we heard of him engaged in organizing a force to march across Africa. When he received the dispatch which summoned him to this task, it threw him into a violent fever. He knew what the undertaking was. No one else did; and for more than three years he has been engaged in the gigantic task of managing hundreds of wild men, in the midst of thousands of wilder men, in a passage through a wilderness thousands of miles in extent. He has had to pierce forests, thread rivers, cross lakes, tread morasses, and fight wild beasts and savage men by day and by night. His one will has directed and controlled everything. The strain upon him must have been terrible—three summers and three winters long. Can any one imagine his joy as he traced the Congo to the sea, and caught sight of the waves that connected him with his home?

A Refusal to Fight.

John Farrago, a Pennsylvania militia captain, once declined to fight a duel in these words:

SIR—I have *two objections* to this duel business. The one is lest I should hurt you; the other is lest you should hurt me. I do not see what good it would do me to shoot you. I could make no use of you when dead for any culinary purpose as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I could not eat you. Why, then, needlessly shoot you down? A buffalo would make better meat than you. For, though your head may be delicate and tender, it wants that firmness and consistency that takes and retains salt. It might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a raccoon or opossum; but I do not like barbecued meat.

Besides, it would seem a strange thing for me to shoot at anything that stands still to be shot at, as I am accustomed to shoot at things flying or running or jumping. Were you on a tree, now, like a squirrel, trying to hide your self in the branches, and I could spy through intervening boughs and leaves, I think I should enjoy taking a shot at you. But as it is, there is no skill or judgment in either discovering you or bringing you down.

As to myself, I do not like to stand in the way of anything harmful. I am afraid you might hit me. I shall consequently stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistols take some object, such as a tree or door, about my dimensions. If you hit that send me word, and I will publicly acknowledge that if I had been in the same place you might also have hit me. Yours truly,

JOHN FARRAGO.

Found in the Woods.

The Placerville (Cal.) *Republican* tells this strange story: While out hunting the other day near Gold Hill, in this county, Woods, who used to drive the Auburn stage, came upon the bleached bones and skull of a human being. By them were found a gold watch in a perfect state of preservation, a ten and one twenty-dollar gold piece and three or four dollars in silver. The remains had evidently lain there ten years. The coin was dated 1857. No one in that section remembers of any mysterious disappearance of any person in past years. There is a prevailing belief that the remains are those of a Spaniard. Some ten years ago two Spaniards attempted to rob some Chinamen near that spot. One of the robbers was killed and the other, it was believed, wounded, and the supposition is that the remains were those of the wounded man.

Train's Window Stopper.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Bee* says: George Francis Train was stopping at the Herndon House in 1867, while an editorial excursion was visiting Omaha. One day in the dining-room he sat at a table near a broken window, through which the wind was blowing at a lively rate. He complained about it, and after every expedient, except putting in a new glass, had been tried unsuccessfully to stop up the hole, he paid a man ten cents a minute to stand in front of the window between it and himself until he had finished his meal. He then vowed he would build another hotel immediately, and that very afternoon, sure enough, he purchased two lots and had men at work digging the cellar, and in sixty days he had the Cozzens House completed.

Ice Water Without Ice.

Toselli's cooling goblet consists of a cylindrical cup for holding any liquid, into which may be plunged an inner goblet shaped like an inverted truncated cone, and having a bed which rests on the outer cup. Putting about four ounces of nitrate of ammonia in the inner goblet, filling it with cold water and stirring it, so as to hasten the solution, the temperature of the outer liquid is soon reduced at least twenty-two degrees Fahr. The salt may be used for an indefinite period by spreading it on a plate after each trial, and exposing it to the sun until it crystalizes anew. The inventor prepares a salt which will lower the temperature fifty degrees Fahr. in the warmest countries.

Looking Out for the Future.

A Virginia farmer has reported rather an odd little incident that he has seen on his farm. He planted some weeks ago timothy seed with his wheat. The timothy failed to come up, although the wheat grew splendidly. A careful examination disclosed the fact that the ants had gathered up all the grass seed and made piles of it at the entrance of their underground home. All over the field this had been done, and a great quantity of the seed had been carried across the road and piled up in the field here.—*Savannah News.*

Words of Wisdom.

A pennyworth of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow.

A lie begets a lie till they come to generations.

Power is always the more immoderate and the more jealous when it rises out of usurpation; and those who contend for liberty of any kind should, in no instance, be its abettors.

Thoughts come maimed and plucked of plumage from the lips, which, from the pen, in the silence of your own leisure and study, would be born with far more beauty.

The ordinary employment of artifice is the mark of a pretty mind, and it almost always happens that he who uses it to cover himself in one place uncovers himself in another.

Beware of dissipating your powers; strive constantly to concentrate them. Genius thinks it can do whatever it sees others doing, but it is sure to repent of every ill-judged outlay.

Have you known how to compose your manners? You have done a great deal more than he who has composed books. Have you known how to take repose? You have done more than he who has taken cities and empires.

The great highroad of human welfare lies along the old highway of steadfast well doing and they who are persistent and work in the truest spirit will invariably be the most successful; success treads on the heels of every right effort.

The soul may be compared to a field of battle, where the armies are ready every moment to encounter. Not a single vice but has a more powerful opponent, and not one virtue but may be overborn by a combination of vices.

We should no more lament that we have grown old than the husbandman, when the bloom and fragrance of spring have passed away, should lament that summer or autumn has come.

The pleasures of this world are deceitful, they promise more than they give. They trouble us in seeking them, they do not satisfy us when possessing them, and they make us despair when losing them.

Cost of an Emperor's Bath.

A curious case of defamation has just been decided here, writes a Paris correspondent. One morning in the month of June last the emperor of Brazil went to the Hammam (Turkish baths,) at six o'clock. The people were roused out at once, and, although the hour was an unaccustomed one, the proprietor soon had all his employes on foot. In a few minutes Dom Pedro was in his bath, going successively through all the stages of the establishment having himself kneeded, and taking a nap after the pipe and coffee. Up to that point everything went well. The emperor was delighted, and said that he had seen nothing equal to this establishment either in England or America. He offered to pay, but the proprietor declined to receive the usual five-franc piece from a monarch. The next day the *Monde* stated that Dom Pedro had taken a bath at the Hammam and had been charged 500 francs for it. The director wrote a letter to deny this assertion, and while the journal published the letter, it accompanied it by disagreeable comments, reiterating, in fact, the original charge. The director brought suit against the *Monde*, but it took a long while to get the testimony of the emperor. Finally he was chased down and stated in a letter that he had not paid a sou for his splendid bath. With this evidence the director went into court, and the *Monde* was condemned to pay 200 francs fine, 200 francs damages, and a hundred for inserting the judgment in the papers.

Two Letters of George Washington.

Two hitherto unpublished letters of George Washington have lately been discovered in Kentucky, among the old papers of Colonel Shreve, a Revolutionary officer. One of them is addressed to the militia of divers New Jersey counties, and contains this passage: "I, therefore, call upon you by all that you hold dear, to rise up as one man and rid your country of its unjust invaders. To convince you that this is to be done, by a general appearance of all its freemen armed and ready to give their opposition, I need only to put you in mind of the effect it had upon the British army in June last, who laid aside their intention of marching through the upper part of your State, upon seeing the hostile manner in which you were prepared to receive them. Look also at the glorious effects which followed the spirit of union which appeared among our brethren of New York and New England, who, by the brave assistance they afforded to the Continental army, obliged a Royal one flushed with their former victories to sue for terms, and lay down their arms in the most submissive manner. Reflect upon these things, and I am convinced that every man who can bear a musket will take it up, and without respect to time or place, give his services in the field for a few weeks, perhaps only a few days. I am your sincere friend and countryman, G. WASHINGTON."

Weather Notes for Women.

A lady correspondent at Lake Tahoe, Nev., with the thermometer ten degrees below zero, writes: "Our beautiful Daughter of the Clouds is as free from the embracing arms of Jack Frost as ever she was. Since Time was young these waves have rolled to the shore, winter and summer alike, free as the mountain storm that kisses her cold lips."

A Virginia maiden, whose affianced did not appear on the wedding night, went to the window and remarking that it was good weather for a marriage any how, put on her bonnet and acted as bridesmaid for one of her friends across the street.

A young woman in Toledo, Ohio, after receiving ten notes, in as many hours, from a lover whose addresses she had rejected, sat down with fury in her eye to write an answer that would wipe out his love-making as with a sponge. But the little page "with a dimpled chin that never had known the barber's shears," softly touched the hem of her garment and whispered: "If you please, mum, don't write anything that will scare him so he won't send any more notes, 'cause I'm makin' five cents every trip in this bad weather."

The man who comes to the depot two minutes behind time, and sees the railway train scudding out at the other end, derives no satisfaction from the proverb: "Better late than never."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Among recent New York failures are those of Powers, Gaston & Co., shoe jobbers, for $260,000, and George L. Watrous & Co., hat jobbers, for about $100,000.

A raid was made by United States secret service officers upon a house in Philadelphia, where they found a mill for the manufacture of counterfeit trade dollars in full operation.

A Mr. Allen, who was bitten by a dog on New Year's day, died several weeks afterward of hydrophobia in Shenandoah, Pa.

L. M. Brown, sixty years of age, a respected citizen of Jamestown, N. Y., committed suicide by hanging himself in a barn.

The New Jersey editorial convention met at Trenton and elected officers. The secretary's report shows that there are twenty-one daily and 144 weekly papers in the State.

Five prisoners escaped from the Charlestown (Mass.) prison by boring through the wall and getting upon the roof, from which they descended by a rope to an open field in the north side of the prison.

The failure of two leather houses in Philadelphia was followed by that of eight others, with total liabilities amounting to nearly $1,500,000, of which sum the firm of E. & C. Stokes who carried paper for the other nine houses, owed $800,000.

Fires: The boot and shoe establishment of C. Reed & Son, at Westfield, Vt., was destroyed, and a loss incurred of $10,000, to $15,000, on which there is a partial insurance; at Poultney, in the same State, J. K. Randall's store, and several buildings adjoining were burned, the total loss being estimated at $20,000, with partial insurance, and a fire at Oswego, N. Y., destroyed the Ontario flouring mill, doing damage to the extent of about $50,000, on which the insurance is about $40,000.

At Erie, Pa., Eddie Noalley, a boy of seventeen, was accidentally shot in the head and instantly killed by a playmate.

Jacob and J. Albert Huntzinger, father and son, president and cashier of the late Miners' Trust Company, of Pottsville, Pa., who were found guilty of defrauding a depositor out of $28,000, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, a fine of $500, and to make full restitution to the prosecutor, with costs.

A memorial service in honor of the late Samuel Bowles was held at the Church of the Unity, Springfield, Mass., and was attended by Governor Rice and others prominent in politics and journalism. Addresses were delivered by Dr. J. G. Holland, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and others, and letters were read from Secretary Schurz, Senator Dawes, etc.

Another heavy gale, with the coldest weather of the season, prevailed along the Atlantic coast and did considerable damage to the shipping.

The cashier of the National State Bank of Newark, N. J., has been suspended by the president of the institution for irregularities connected with his office.

The Connecticut House of Representatives has passed resolutions in opposition to the Bland silver bill and in favor of a resumption of specie payments.

A runaway team in Central Park, New York, dashed into two carriages, demolishing them and severely injuring seven persons.

A commission to investigate the affairs of the Providence County Savings Bank of Pawtucket, R. I., has been appointed by Governor Van Zandt.

Western and Southern States.

At the capitol in Atlanta, Ga., a large meeting was held in favor of anti-resumption and the remonetization of silver.

The four members of the Louisiana returning board have been indicted in the superior court of New Orleans on the charge of having forged the returns of Vernon parish.

The Charleston (S. C.) chamber of commerce has adopted a resolution favoring resumption of specie payments and a gold standard.

Arden A. Nelson (colored) was hanged at Plymouth, N. C., for the murder of John N. Webb.

A party of Indians raided into Mason county, Texas, killing two men and carrying off a large quantity of stock. A body of United States troops and Texan rangers went in pursuit.

Eleven firemen were injured, more or less severely, by the falling of a wall during a fire at Carrollton, Ill., which destroyed five business houses.

The Buchanan Bank of St. Joseph, Mo., has made an assignment in favor of its depositors. The wholesale paint, glass and oil firm of Page & Sprague, Chicago, have failed for nearly $200,000.

The State supreme court of South Carolina has decided that circuit judges must be elected by ballot instead of *viva voce*. This decision unseats every circuit judge in the State except two.

J. J. Jones, a wealthy farmer and stock raiser of western Missouri, has made an assignment, his liabilities being $50,000 and his assets less than one-third of that sum; and Platt, Hubbell & Co., the largest mercantile firm of Monticello, Ill., have failed for $80,000.

A carriage containing four persons was struck by a railroad train at a crossing in Milwaukee, Wis., and Franz Falk and Miss Helen Jacobs, who were engaged to be married to each other, were instantly killed, while a sister of the lady was severely wounded.

The cylinder of a calcium light placed in the flies of the Halliday street theater, Baltimore, exploded just before the beginning of a matinee performance. Four or five employees of the theater were injured by the explosion, and a panic was imminent among the audience, but, fortunately, quiet was restored before anybody was hurt.

A recent dispatch from General Miles, dated Fort Keogh, Dakota, says that Sitting Bull is now camped on Frenchman's creek with over a thousand lodges, including the escaped Nez Perces and the deserters from the agencies, numbering 280 lodges, with 800 warriors. Sitting Bull's own camp numbers 2,300 warriors and 5,000 women and children. They are splendidly mounted and armed. Sitting Bull's immediate command is equally well armed and equipped. All the principal hostile chiefs are with them. The chief Red Bear deserted his agency with 200 lodges shortly after his visit to Washington. General Miles states that his available force is only 500 men.

From Washington.

At a cabinet meeting the President announced his intention of sending a message to Congress, giving his views on Chinese immigration.

The House committee on appropriations have fixed the pay of letter carriers at $800 and $1,000 a year, the latter amount to be paid in towns where there are over 75,000 inhabitants.

In the House recently a discussion arose upon the presentation of a bill awarding damages for the destruction of property in Alexandria, Va., during the war; and Mr. Jones, of Ohio, who opposed the bill, sent up to the clerk's desk and had read the letter of Samuel J. Tilden, accepting the presidential nomination in 1876. Mr. Mills, of Texas, ended the debate by stating that Mr. Tilden would never again be the Democratic nominee for President.

A one cent eating house has been started in Washington.

An important meeting of business men from all parts of the country is to be held in Washington for the purpose of considering the question of restoring American commerce to what it was before the war, and to urge upon Congress some action to further the object.

A meeting was held by the silver and anti-resumption members of the House for the purpose of consulting as to the best method of securing the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the resumption act. Speeches were made by Messrs. Ewing, of Ohio, and Butler, of Massachusetts, and an executive committee of seven was appointed for the purpose of furthering the objects of the meeting.

A grand requiem mass in memory of the late king of Italy, was celebrated at the leading Catholic church in Washington. It was attended by the President, cabinet, members of both Houses and the diplomatic corps.

The sub-committee on elections in the House has agreed to report in favor of Mr. Walbridge A. Field (Republican) sitting member from the third Boston district, against Mr. Dean contestant.

In response to a resolution of the Senate, the President has prepared a statement showing that the actual cost of the war with the Nez Perces Indians was $931,329.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll appeared before the sub-committee of ways and means, having in charge the revision of the internal revenue laws, and argued in favor of the abolition of the tax on the savings banks.

A meeting of Congressmen from New York, irrespective of party, was held for the purpose of considering a bill recommended by the chamber of commerce of New York city. The bill provides for an annual appropriation by the national government to relieve the wants and provide for the comfort of poor immigrants arriving at United States ports.

Foreign News.

Queen Victoria's speech to the British parliament caused disappointment in Constantinople.

The Cleopatra obelisk has arrived in the Thames.

Stanley, the African explorer, was given a banquet in Paris.

The Russians have entered Adrianople, and it has been decided that the sultan and Turkish government quit Constantinople as soon as the enemy arrives within twenty-five miles of that city.

The American ship, Baring Brothers, from Norfolk, Va., collided with the Spanish steamship, Ponce, in the Mersey, off Liverpool, and the latter vessel was sunk and two of her crew drowned.

King Alfonso of Spain was married to his cousin, the Princess Mercedes, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, at Madrid. The marriage ceremonies were of great splendor, and were followed by an imposing procession. Special envoys were present from many foreign courts, and the streets were crowded with people in holiday attire. Thousands of strangers were present in the city which was brilliantly illuminated. The festivities were to continue five days and to include the national amusements of a grand bull fight, horse racing, a banquet to one thousand of the poor of the city, historical processions, etc. All children born on the marriage day are to be dowered. The bride is in her eighteenth year and received $4,000,000 as a marriage portion from her father, besides numerous magnificent jewels from her husband and relatives. The bridegroom is in his twenty-first year and is the son of ex-Queen Isabella.

General Gourko defeated Suleiman Pasha's army near Philippopolis, cutting it in two, and capturing 2,000 wagons and ninety-seven guns.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Petitions were presented against the passage of the Bland silver bill, for the remonetization of silver, the establishment of a department of commerce, and other objects.... Mr. Matthews' bill declaring the right of government to pay the bonds in silver came up for discussion, and arguments in its favor were made by Messrs. Merrimon, of North Carolina, and Maxey, of Texas.... After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

A large number of petitions were presented by Senators Hoar, Wallace, Conkling, and others, remonstrating against any reduction in the duties on imports, and against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, all of which were referred to the committee on finance.... Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented a bill authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and providing that gold and silver jointly, and not otherwise, shall be a full legal tender. Referred to the committee on finance.... Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, submitted a concurrent resolution declaring that it is unnecessary and inexpedient to impose taxes at this time asked for by the secretary of the treasury to provide $37,000,000 for the sinking fund, and directing the secretary not to purchase any more bonds for the liquidation of the public debt until directed to do so by Congress. The resolution was ordered to be printed.... At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Matthews, declaring the right of the government to pay the bonds in silver, and Mr. Jones, of Florida, and Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, spoke in favor thereof. Without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned.

Petitions were presented for and against the remonetization of silver, the repeal of the resumption act and unguarded legislation on the tariff.... A resolution accepting the statue of William King, first governor of Maine, contributed by the State of Maine to the national collection of statuary, and returning the thanks of Congress to the people of that State for the contribution, was offered by Mr. Hamlin. Remarks on the life and character of Mr. King were made by Messrs. Hamlin and Blaine, the latter, in his address, making allusions to Massachusetts, to which the Senators from that State responded. Adjourned.

Mr. Blaine introduced a bill to authorize the coinage of silver dollars, and to make the same a legal tender to the amount of five dollars, and above that amount in equal parts with gold. It was ordered to be printed.... The resolution of Mr. Matthews to pay the principal and interest of the bonds in silver came up, and Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, continued his remarks in favor of the resolution. Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, spoke against the resolution. Adjourned.

Petitions from all parts of the country were presented by Senators, asking Congress to appoint a commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, and many petitions against certain changes in the tariff, and protesting against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee were presented and all referred to the committee on finance.... Mr. Lamar argued at length in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Matthews to pay the bonds in silver. Adjourned.

House.

Mr. Springer, from the election committee, presented a majority report in regard to the contested election case for the fourth California district. The report declares that Peter D. Wigginton, Democrat, is entitled to the seat. Mr. Hiscock, from the same committee presented a minority report declaring the Republican contestant Romualdo Pacheco entitled to the seat.... Mr. Hanna called up the Senate resolution in regard to the death of Senator Morton, and eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Hanna, Browne, Hunter and Calkins, of Indiana; Wilson, of West Virginia; Hardenbergh, of New Jersey; Garfield, of Ohio; Dunnell, of Minnesota, and Williams and Hazelton, of Wisconsin. The resolution was adopted and the House adjourned.

Bills were introduced and referred to proper committees: By Mr. Ketcham, of New York—Proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that no claim against the United States shall ever be paid unless the same shall have been presented to the proper tribunal within ten years from the time the claim shall have accrued. By Mr. Shallenburger, of Pennsylvania—Authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar, and declaring gold and silver jointly, and not otherwise, to be full legal tender. By Mr. Marsh, of Pennsylvania—For the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department.... A motion made by Mr. Southard, of Ohio to suspend the rules and pass a bill making customs duties payable in greenbacks after January, 1879, came up for a vote and was defeated—yeas 154, nays 96—not two-thirds in the affirmative. Adjourned.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, from the committee on banking and currency, reported the resolution instructing that committee to ascertain the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion owned by the United States; the amount of bonds which have been sold by the secretary of the treasury for coin; the amount of gold and silver coin, bank-notes, and legal tenders held by banking institutions, and such other facts as will tend to inform the House when and by what method it will be practicable and consistent with the public welfare to resume specie payments. Adopted.... The Senate joint resolution accepting from the State of Maine the statue of its first governor, William King, was taken up and passed. Messrs. Frye and Reed, of Maine, pronounced eulogies, and then the House adjourned.

The steamboat bill was taken up in the House and discussed.... A motion to exclude Chinese from employment as seamen on American steamships was debated and then withdrawn, the subject being already before a committee of the House.... Eulogies on the late Senator Bogy were pronounced by Messrs. Cole, Hatcher, Rea and Chittenden, of Missouri; Waddell, of North Carolina; Phillips, of Kansas; Knott, of Kentucky; Sparks, of Illinois; Throckmorton, of Texas; Clark of Missouri, and Ellis, of Louisiana. Adjourned.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill amending the laws concerning commerce and navigation, and the regulation of steam vessels, and disposed of all but the last paragraph of the bill. Adjourned.

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Though we would by no means be understood as deprecating, but rather as recommending, professional aid in disease, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary or easy to obtain. A family provided with a comprehensive household specific like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is possessed of a medicinal resource adequate to most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise needful. That sterling tonic and corrective invariably remedies, and is authoritatively recommended for debility, indigestion, liver disorder, an irregular habit of body, urinary and uterine troubles, incipient rheumatism and gout, and many other ailments of frequent occurrence. It eradicates and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, relieves mental despondency, checks premature decay, and invigorates the nervous and muscular tissues. Sleep, digestion and appetite are promoted by it, and it is extremely useful in overcoming the effects of exhaustion and exposure.

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tone up your liver. Take Quirk's Irish Tea. Sold by druggists at 25 cts. a package.

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Beef Cattle—Native	09¾	@	04¾
Texas and Cherokee	07	@	09
Milch Cows	40 00	@70	00
Hogs—Live	04¾	@	04¾
Dressed	05	@	05¾
Sheep	04¾	@	06
Lambs	06¾	@	08
Cotton—Middling	11½	@	11¾
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	5 85	@	6 00
State—Good to Choice	6 25	@	6 25
Buckwheat per cwt	2 00	@	2 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 41½	@	1 43
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 33½	@	1 37
Rye—State	71	@	75
Barley—State	70	@	77
Barley Malt	68	@	75
Buckwheat	60	@	63
Oats—Mixed Western	34	@	36½
Corn—Mixed Western	57½	@	58½
Hay, per cwt	45	@	60
Straw—per cwt	40	@	43
Hops.......76's—11 @03 ....77's	11	@	13
Pork—Mess	12 00	@12	37
Lard—City Steam	08¾	@	08¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	18 00	@	0 08¾
No. 2, new	10 00	@12	00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 50	@	5 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	17	@	1 ¾
Petroleum—Crude.......09¾@09¾	Refined,		14¼
Wool—California Fleece	20	@	25
Texas	30	@	32
Australian	44	@	41
State XX	41	@	44
Butter—State	31	@	41
Western Choice	16	@	18
Western—Good to Prime	20	@	6
Western—Firkins	12	@	15
Cheese—State Factory	12	@	13
State Skimmed	10	@	11
Western	09	@	12¾
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	13	@	14

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 00	@	8 00
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 42	@	1 46
Corn—Mixed	61	@	64
Oats	31	@	33
Rye	74	@	80
Barley	84	@	85
Barley Malt	80	@	83

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	07½	@	08¼
Sheep	06	@	06¾
Hogs—Dressed	08	@	08¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 12	@	7 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 19	@	1 45
Rye	65	@	67
Corn—Yellow	60	@	61
Mixed	60	@	61
Oats—Mixed	31	@	34
Petroleum—Crude.......07¾@07¾	Refined,		12
Wool—Colorado	32	@	31
Texas	27	@	32
California	31	@	43

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Beef Cattle	05¾	@	07¾
Sheep	05	@	09¾
Lambs	07	@	10
Hogs	07¾	@	08

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WISTAR'S BALSAM.
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A Case of Consumption.

CHESTERFIELD, N. H., March 25, 18..
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Gentlemen—I feel in duty called upon voluntarily to give my testimony in favor of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I was taken sick last October with a lung complaint, accompanied with a very serious cough; and ... been treated a number of weeks by the best physicians, they gave me over as an incurable case of Consumption, and for about six weeks my friends expected that I might die any day, having entirely despaired of my recovery. At this time I read the advertisements and certificates of the WILD CHERRY BALSAM, and was induced to try it myself. I have taken five bottles, and from the commencement I have been gradually recovering. My cough has now entirely ceased. I have regained my flesh and strength, and am feeling quite well. I attribute the cure to DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as I have taken no other medicine since I commenced taking that.
Very respectfully yours,
MRS. MILA S. SMITH.

Messrs. FOWLE & SON:
Gentlemen—Mrs. Smith gives me the foregoing certificate of the efficacy of your medicine in her case. She is an acquaintance of mine, and took the Balsam on the strength of my certificate, which she saw in the papers. Her story is literally true. Yours truly,
W. H. JONES.

WISTAR'S BALSAM.
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WISTAR'S BALSAM.

Bleeding at the Lungs.

PUTNAM, Conn., March 20, 1869.
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More than a year since a young man belonging in this place was taken with bleeding at the lungs, in connection with a most severe cough, and was finally given over to die by our best physicians, and it was evident to all that consumption was claiming him as a victim. Learning these facts, my wife sent him a bottle of the BALSAM, which he took, and in due time, to the great astonishment of his friends was at his accustomed occupation, snatched, as it were, from the very jaws of death. In many other cases we have administered the BALSAM to the consumptive, and always with the best of success. These statements are simple facts, which can be vouched for at any time by calling on me at my store. I remain, yours truly,
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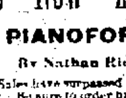
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